





## OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

## LOOKING BACK.

By ANNE THOMAS.

Looking back through a long vista of years, I see myself a little child of six, standing with wide eyes of admiration and awe at a stout, middle-aged gentleman on a cream-coloured pony.

The admiration was aroused by one of the kindest smiles that man ever bestowed on a fire-side child. The awe was inspired by a few whispered words from my mother to the effect that the gentleman on the cream-coloured pony was the "great novelist, Captain Marryat."

As the daughter of a naval man, I had been taught to regard the author of "Poor Jack" as one of the greatest of living Englishmen, and so this day of my first beholding him was marked in my memory by a white stone, and the events of it have never grown dim or faded.

My father at that time held the post of lieutenant in command of the coastguard station at Morston, on the Norfolk coast, and Captain Marryat, then living at Langham Cottage, just two miles distant, was his nearest naval and best neighbour. From the date of his visit to us till the day of his death the friendship between Captain Marryat and my father continued uninterrupted, and for four years Langham Cottage was as much my home as was my own father's house.

During those years the warm affection which has always existed between his daughter Florence, the well-known novelist, and myself sprang up. And to the influence of the magic name of Marryat is due the fact of my being even so much of a literary character as I am.

In those old Morston days I was a curious mixture of timidity and tomboyishness. The latter was the result of the solitary life I led; the timidity was the outcome of my being my father's playfellow and devoted slave during their too brief vacations. It was an intense joy and relief to me when I first knew Florence Marryat to discover that she shared my weakness for rattling, riding, and climbing trees. Looking back through a vista of nearly forty years, I can see ourselves now—she, a fair, golden-haired slip of a girl, and I, a dark, spry, and mischievous one, perched on an old cork stack, our hearts in our eyes, and those eyes bent on a clever rat-catching terrier, or, again, riding Daisy and Dandy—our two donkeys—over the marshes or through the lanes, regardless of time and of the reprimands that would presently be our portion for being late for dinner.

Daddy was a present to me from Captain Marryat, as was also Ginger, a most beautiful King Charles spaniel. I had loved Ginger dearly for some months before I called him my own, and had spent many peaceful hours with him and Jane, an Italian greyhound, sitting under the table at Captain Marryat's feet while he was writing "The Settlers in Canada" and "Masterman Ready."

Riding was a passion with me from my earliest youth. When I was three years old I used to be hoisted on to the horse belonging to my father's mounted guard, and allowed to ride it up and down the watch-house, but I was so light that my tumbles were numerous, but I was so light that I never hurt myself, and the horse was so generous that he never stepped on me. Accordingly, the tumbles rather strengthened my nerve than shattered it, and at ten years old I was so thoroughly at home, both in the saddle and on a bare-backed horse, that I had serious thoughts of running away from home and joining a circus.

A ride that I shall never forget was one that I had about a week or ten days before Captain Marryat's death. I had been staying for several days, together with my father, at Langham Cottage, and on this particular occasion it was not thought possible that Captain Marryat would live till the morning. Accordingly, my father, thinking I should be in the way, started me off at midnight on the cream-coloured pony, dumping, to ride home. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the air was intensely hot. Something in the atmosphere, combined with the exceptional nature of the situation in which I found myself, filled me with a wild sense of vision. I was heartily ashamed of my remembering that my dear old friend was probably dying at the same time. But I could not stir the feeling, and when I dashed up to our own door, frightening my dear mother out of her first sleep and her wits by my unexpected arrival, I was so radiant with excitement and delight that she thought I must be the bearer of better news of our old friend, instead of the little messenger of woe that I was.

Captain Marryat rallied the next day, and I went back to stay with his daughter, and remained there until he died on the morning of the 25th of August, aged fifty-six.

A long, long interval ensued between the loss of my first literary acquaintance and my meeting with my second, who was none other than the late Dr. Emmannuel Deutsch, of "Talmud" celebrity. It was at his instigation that I made my first effort at writing for publication. This initial effort, to my own unbounded surprise, was successful, and appeared, under the title of "A Struggle in the Park," in the first number of *London Society*. Twenty-six years have rolled over my head since then, but I have never forgotten the thump of ecstasy my heart gave when I opened a letter from Mr. James Hogg, the editor, and found that it contained a cheque for £12 in payment for my article. Being of a sanguine temperament, I immediately assumed that as I had written that article in two days, I could with the greatest ease make thirty-six pounds a week, irrespective of that novel writing which I resolved to commence at once.

It was a blissful dream, and I very soon awoke from it. Shortly after this the eldest Miss Marryat took me with her to a party at the house of Mrs. Lynn Linton, where I met for the first time Mr. Shirley Brooks and Mr. Edmund Yates, and very soon, through the kind influence of the former gentleman, my novel, "The Leighs," commenced to run in *Once a Week*.

Just about this time I met with an accident that threatened for a time to put an end not only to my literary work, but to my life. I was trying a clever little mare over some hurdles in the riding-school at Kensington, and after going over triumphantly four or five times, either the mare or I got careless. At any rate, she slipped in landing and came down with me, and when I was pulled up and my habit cut off, it was discovered that my shoulder, elbow, and wrist were dislocated. I confess to not remembering very much about what followed, as I became unconscious very soon and remained in a state of delirium for ten days. When I recovered my dear mother made vain efforts to win a promise from me that I would never ride again. But I evaded making the promise, and long before my arm had got straight again I was in my favourite place—the saddle.

In fact, in those days riding was absolutely necessary for me, as I had no time for walking exercise. I was working very hard, frequently writing up to three or four o'clock in the morning, and getting up regularly at eight o'clock to resume my place at my desk. At two my horse was brought to the door, and I would go off into the country beyond Richmond for three or four hours alone, but always in brilliantly high unclouded spirits that had a habit of communicating themselves to the mare, whose demure when she touched turf was that of a mad cat. After my introduction to the Yates's, Mr. Edmund Yates was very often my companion in these rides. The *World* was not in those days, and he did not require a weight carrier. For a long time I remember I was rather shy of talking to him in society, as I feared his sarcasms. But in the saddle I was any man's equal in good-humoured conversation, and so, after a few rides, my sense of awe subsided, and a very pleasant feeling of comradeship succeeded it.

About this time a tragic incident occurred in our family with what bid fair to be disastrous results to me.

One of my dearest and most faithful friends—a red setter, called Rock—had the misfortune to engage in a street row with a very aggressive and

ill-looking pointer, who was afterwards proved to have been suffering from rabies at the time. Rock's first had symptom developed that same night. He was sleeping in my mother's room, and to her horror he tore the bed-clothes off and ate her stockings. The elements of comedy were to be found in the damage he had done; but the elements of most ghastly tragedy were close by in the hard matter-of-fact that he might at any moment during that awful night have bitten her. With an almost reckless feeling that at the cost of any evil to myself I must secure the dog from doing harm to any one else, I dragged him down by the skin of his neck to the back yard of the house in Eldon-road in which we were living at the time, and chained him up. As I did so, he jumped up, his paws on my shoulders, and his slobbering mouth and fiery, anguished eyes were for a few moments close to my face. I realised my danger, and I suppose I was too completely panic-stricken to move. At any rate, I remained passive, and eventually Rock, seeing my velvet arm, as he drew back in tearing it, I jumped away out of reach of his chain. I went into the house uninjured, but shattered for a few minutes by the knowledge that a mad dog had held me in his power for awhile, and that he had only been restrained from tearing me instead of my jacket by that wonderful living instinct of fidelity which ruled him still even in the height of his cruel disease.

Professor Gamgee's aid was sought within the hour, and Rock, securely muzzled it was thought, was sent over to the establishment at Baywater. But the muzzle must have been put on with a feeble hand, for in the course of the walk from Kensington to Baywater, Rock got rid of it and took a portion of the man to himself. Fortunately, the man recovered, but the dog died that night, after destroying several bullocks and sheep who were taking their convalescent ease at Professor Gamgee's establishment.

This incident, painful and expensive as it was, still stands out in as vivid colours as when it was first painted in upon my mind. Since then, whenever cold, or fever pain, or misery of any kind has made me nightmare, I feel the hot breath and see the bloodshot, rolling eyes of the big powerful mad dog close to my face, and thrill agonisingly with the never-forgotten helpless horror. What gave extra force to my feeling of gratitude that the episode was not fraught with even more miserable memories was the following fact.

On the day before the night when Rock's madness developed, Mrs. Shirley Brooks and her two sons—little boys then—spent some time with me, and while their mother and I talked, the boys and dog romped together and rolled over one another on the floor. I believe that at the time I made solemn promises to myself, and every one connected with me, to lead a dogless life henceforth. It was a short time, however, before the dog, who was a grand greyhound, called Cava, who was, without exception, the most magnificent specimen of his breed that I have ever been my lot to behold. For size and strength, for symmetry and speed, Cava was unrivalled both at shows and in the coursing field. He was as affectionate as a spaniel, as courageous as a lion, as fleet as Master McGrath, and as strong as a bull. For ten years he was my most devoted friend and constant companion, both in South Devon—where "The Old Cava" strain is still well known—and in London, where, at last, he was maliciously poisoned by the dog-destroying fiend in 1876. I grieved for him as for a child, and he has had no successor in my regard. The dog of the present belongs to my children, and does not sit on Cava's vacant throne.

[The sketch on view in our Gallery next week will be "POET, PRELATE, PLAYER, PRIMA DONNA," by W. DAVENPORT ADAMS.]

## ALLEGED HIRE SYSTEM FRAUDS.

Three men of respectable appearance, giving the names of Henry Dicks, James Harrison, and George Mack, were brought up on warrants at Westminster Police Court, charged with having been concerned in obtaining by fraud from Messrs. Moore and Moore, pianoforte manufacturers, of Bishopsgate, a piano, value fifty guineas; and from Mr. Charles Berry, pianoforte maker, of City-road, a piano, valued at £27 11s.—Mr. H. M. Ogle prosecuted, and said that as the prisoner Mack had only been arrested in the neighbourhood of the court that morning, he proposed to ask that the prisoners be remanded on the sworn informations of the prosecutors. The informations were then read, and it appeared that on the 10th of December last Messrs. Moore and Moore were applied to by a person giving the name of Gee as to a piano which he wished to obtain on the hire purchase system. He gave as reference Henry Dicks, of No. 31, Bookham-street, and that prisoner was interviewed and made satisfactory replies as to the substantiality and respectability of Gee. The piano was then supplied, and delivered at 51, Bookham-street, Rotherhithe. The hire was bound by an agreement he signed not to remove the piano without Messrs. Moore's consent; but it was found that on the day following the delivery the instrument was removed, and it could not now be traced. The prisoner Harrison was said to be the person who represented himself as Gee, and it was also said that he was living at the house in Bookham-street in the name of Dicks. In the case of the prosecutor Berry, it appeared that the piano was obtained from him under similar circumstances by a man giving the name of George Mack, and the prisoner Dicks was given as reference, and the piano was delivered at the same address, 51, Bookham-street.—The prisoners denied that they had aided in any fraud, and Harrison and Mack denied their identity. There seemed also some confusion as to the minds of Messrs. Moore's witnesses, but on the application of Mr. Ogle, who said the new evidence was gone into and fresh charges to be preferred, Mr. Hanney ordered a remand, and refused bail, which was opposed by the prosecution.

## A GAMBLING SCANDAL.

A somewhat sensational trial has taken place in Vienna, in which the names of many highly-placed personages were unpleasantly mixed up. The defendant was a certain named Philip Fuchs, a man of 74, who was being tried for perjury. Fuchs stated, while under cross-examination, that some years ago he lost 100,000 thalers about £15,000 at Baden-Baden to a personage of the highest social position in England, and not having sufficient money he was compelled to give bills, which were all honoured as they fell due. This statement, says a Vienna correspondent, to the very general astonishment, was suffered to pass unquestioned, and it will consequently appear in all the Vienna papers as an undisputed fact. Another of Herr Fuchs's illustrious associates, the correspondent says, was Prince Gustavus von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Bernburg, the prosecutor in the present trial, the specific charge against Herr Fuchs being that he had demanded payment from the prince of a sum of 200,000 thalers, £25,000, which he claimed to have lent him. The prince, however, declared that the money had not been lent him, but admitted that it was a grandling debt, which, as Austria, as in England, is not recoverable by law. It was on this ground that Prince Gustavus proceeded against these Fuchs, who, from his own account, had been considerably victimised by some of his associates. He declares that he has lost a million thalers in gambling, and on the occasion at Baden-Baden he mentioned he lost in the July game, a sum of 200,000 thalers, but by clever counsel, he was able to recover it. This month that Herr Fuchs has been charged for perjury, and "false promises." In the case of the trial the prosecution completely collapsed, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The evidence for the defence was that Prince Wittgenstein-Bernburg, the plaintiff, had been gambling with Fuchs, and had lost the whole amount of 200,000 thalers, after deducting a sum for commission and interest.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

EVERY MAN'S OWN LAWYER. By a Barrister. One vol. Price 6s. 6d. Twenty-fifth edition, reconstructed, thoroughly revised, and much enlarged. Published by Crosby Lockwood and Son, 7, Stationers' Hall-court.—This issue of what has become one of the best known publications in the kingdom meets a real requirement. Owing to the progress of legislation and the large number of new measures consequently added to the Statute Book, the previous edition had grown obsolete and was almost worthless for purposes of reference. No one will apply this criticism to the volume under review. All information is brought right down to date, while the older portions have gone through such a rigorous process of rearrangement and revision as adds largely to their value. The status of married women as holders of property—a matter of exceeding interest, we know, to many of our feminine readers—is dealt with at length and with commendable lucidity. Heirs expectant will also find plenty to interest them in the chapters treating of intestate and testate estates, nor will executors or trustees consult the book without having to thank its learned author. Of course, he does not pretend to give an exhaustive digest of our whole legal code. The work is intended for laymen, not for lawyers, and so far as its reach extends it would be impossible to produce a better. We especially recommend it to people who are the owners of a few small houses. This description of property is constantly beset by legal troubles, and a time-saving ally of a lawyer is called in every time, the landlord does not get much of a balance out of his rents at the end of the year.

THE ROYAL NAVY LIST. One vol. Published quarterly by Witherby and Co., 74, Cornhill, and 325A, High Holborn.—A considerable quantity of fresh matter appears in this issue of the Navy List, rendering it still more deserving of public support. We ourselves find the contents of constant use; indeed, both to newspaper writers and to private readers, the publication is of great value for instant reference when the name of some war ship comes into prominence. Being skillfully arranged, required information can be easily and quickly obtained from its well-planned pages.

THE DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL DIRECTORY, 1888. One vol. Price 2s. 6d. Published by C. H. Fox, 19, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—The profession will scarcely need any recommendation of Mr. Fox's directory, having had plenty of time since it first saw the light to appreciate its usefulness. It gives, in agreeably condensed form, an immense variety of details connected with the business side of the stage, so that the actor or actress who is thinking of a provincial tour can learn beforehand the most likely places to make the speculation remunerative.

BARNEY BUCKEY'S DIORAMA. Illustrated pamphlet. Price 6d. Published at the *Warrior* office, Dublin.—Here we have a genuine political screamer, "directed against the Farnellites and their adherents in England." The humbug of the "reforming" sort, but none the less excellent, while the drawing of the cartoons leaves nothing to be desired in vigour. A regular side-splitter, in short, for all Unionists, but, perhaps, not very laughable-moving in the other camp.

We have received from Mr. William Czerny, of 72, Berners-street, a parcel of music, comprising a Hungarian Hussar March for the pianoforte, by A. Ergmauer; an Andantino Varié for the piano; a Resurrection, by the same composer; a Caprice Polka for the pianoforte, by "Subinka," and a Fantasia, by Richard Richard, "Extase," for the same instrument. There is also a tuneful song, by Max Schreder, "Happy Days," and a canzonetta by Y. de Meglio, "Marianina."—J. McDowell and Co., of Beak-street, have sent us a Gavotte, by G. Bachmann, "The Ida Waltz," by H. S. Elliott; and a March by the same composer, "La Belle Alliance."

## TWO WOMEN BURNT TO DEATH.

An inquest was held at Chatham on Tuesday on the bodies of two women, named Horne and Turner, who were burned to death in a fire at the house of Turner, at Rochester, on Monday morning. The coroner's court was crowded, and much indignation was expressed at the callous conduct of both men, Turner and Horne, who saved themselves by jumping from the window of the burning house, leaving the wife of the former and the mother of the latter to their fate.—From the evidence it appeared that both men were intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. Turner, described as a "crying drunk," and Horne as a "drunk,"—a verdict of death by misadventure was returned, and at the request of the jury the two men were severely censured by the coroner for their unmanly conduct. Will they care anything for it?

## THE ORGAN-GRINDING NUISANCE.

James Higgins, 38, an organ-grinder, was charged at Westminster Police Court with persistently annoying the Rev. F. S. Hiron, LL.D., of 34, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, by playing on an organ in front of his house, and refusing to leave when requested.—Dr. Hiron said he was a clergyman of the Church of England, engaged in literary pursuits. He had been greatly annoyed by organ-playing outside his residence in Westbourne-place, and felt that he must make a determined stand against it. On Monday evening he was disturbed whilst writing by a loud piano organ played almost opposite his house. He sent his housekeeper out to request the men to desist playing, and subsequently went himself and spoke to the defendant, who was either the owner or lessee of the organ. Defendant, who was a cripple, ordered his assistant to go on playing, and used a good deal of strong language to witness in the presence of a small crowd of idlers who had been attracted.—Mr. D'Eyncourt asked Dr. Hiron if any of his neighbours encouraged the organ men.—The witness said he was afraid one did. Six or eight times on Saturday he had to have organs removed from the front of his house, and on Monday there were four, one nearly as late as twelve at night, after he had gone to bed.—Prisoner said he had finished one tune, and was in the middle of another, when the complainant spoke to him. If he stopped the instrument in the middle of a tune he was liable to break two or three "vires." Dr. Hiron remarked that defendant had the tune changed after he expostulated. A policeman was compelled to take the organ to the station, as the defendant gave his assistant orders not to touch it.—Defendant maintained that he had a right to play, as he was twenty yards from the complainant's house.—Mr. D'Eyncourt told him he was liable to a fine of 40s. and it was outrageous that a gentleman should be disturbed as Dr. Hiron had been. The nuisance must be stopped.—He fined the prisoner 10s., or three days' imprisonment.

## A PENNY AND A PIPE—NOTHING MORE.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of a man unknown, apparently about 60 years old.—According to the constable Morris, 55 D, he found the deceased in an insensible condition in the doorway of 18, Queen-street, Seven Dials, at five on Sunday morning. He at once sent for a doctor, who pronounced life extinct. The deceased, who wore scarcely any clothing, and had the appearance of a mendicant, had in his possession a penny and a pipe—nothing more.—Dr. Hamilton, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, deposed that he found the deceased dead and cold. He was lying on his back with his arms outstretched. His chest was exposed to the cold, his shirt being buttonless. Having made a post mortem examination, the witness discovered no food in the deceased's stomach. His organs were indicative of excessive drinking. He had suffered from chronic disease of the abdomen. Death was doubtless due to an apoplectic seizure. He had been seized with a fit, and while in this state expired from the effects of cold and exposure.—The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

## EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF LIBEL.

At Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, William Pearce Ivey was summoned by Lewis Lazarus for having published a malicious libel. Mr. J. P. Grain, who appeared for the complainant, said that his client was a merchant carrying on business at 10, Manchester Avenue, in the City. Prior to 1875 or 1876 he had for many years occupied an important position at Messrs. Hyams and Co., clothiers. He left that firm with a high character and started business as a general number of persons of having obtained a large quantity of goods by false pretences. Those persons were brought up at the Mansion House and committed for trial. There were eleven defendants in all, and one of them was a friend of the complainant Lazarus. The Central Criminal Court this person among others was convicted, but during the trial the complainant, who was a result, after that person was convicted, the Treasury thought proper to institute a prosecution against Lazarus and two other persons for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice by endeavouring to bribe and intimidate one of the witnesses. The three persons were tried upon this charge, and one of them was sent for six months as a first-class misdemeanant, the other two, of whom Lazarus was one, being sentenced to four months as first-class misdemeanants. After the expiration of the sentence Lazarus commenced business with the knowledge of his late employers, and he thought it undesirable to make public the fact that he had been convicted. He went on from 1877 until he came in connection with Ivey, who was engaged upon terms of commission and a share of profits. Business relations went on amicably until Mr. Lazarus became dissatisfied with the arrangement, and legal advice having established the fact that the agreement amounted to a partnership, proceedings were taken to bring about a dissolution. Ivey then went about among business persons connected with the firm, and informed them or their representatives that Lazarus had been in prison. He said, "Do you know what sort of man you are dealing with, he has been in Newgate?" Then he would take from his pocket a "sessions paper" which contained a report of the trial. Evidence was called in support of the opening statement, and it was shown that the actual publication had been within the jurisdiction of the court, the case was adjourned.

## WHAT THE SCOTCH CROFTERS ARE DOING.

Owing to the attack upon the police by the crofters at Galsion, the sheriff, with the fiscal and a large body of police, soldiers, and marines, on Wednesday proceeded to the township of Inverke and succeeded in apprehending five of the leaders, who are held as prisoners under guard at the Galsion Farm. The gunboat *Seahorse* is under orders to proceed to Ness to bring them to Stornoway for judicial examination. The result of the recent park raid case has encouraged the crofters to further acts of lawlessness, which culminated on Wednesday in the crofters of the township of Coll taking possession of the farm of Coll, tenanted by Mr. John Hunter, and driving their cattle on to its grazings. When the fact-mans and his servants attempted to drive the cattle back to the farm, they were met by the crofters, and had to run for their lives, leaving the crowd masters of the situation.—Orders were received at Plymouth on Thursday night for 300 Marines to sail for Scotland for the purpose of quelling the crofter disturbances.

## THE SMUGGLER'S DEVICE.

An amusing case of smuggling was heard at Dover Police Court, in which a member of one of the crews of the continental mail packets was charged with smuggling two and a quarter pounds of hard tobacco. The defendant on being stopped by the Customs officers, who asked him whether he had any tobacco, replied in the negative. The officer being suspicious of a peculiar lump in the man's back—secured him after a struggle, and then found the whole of the tobacco named in the charge concealed in his back.—The defendant was fined £3 and treble value of the tobacco.

## THE SHOREDITCH VESTRY AGAIN.

The Shoreditch Vestry is apparently making a determined effort to maintain its reputation. This week's meeting (over which the Rev. S. Buss presided), perhaps lacked some of the more striking features to which we are now accustomed, but there was on the whole an endeavour not to be below the usual standard. A large body of the ratepayers evidently anticipated the attempt, and so they themselves occasionally aided their representatives in intensifying the scenes they were only supposed to witness. A member of the first place complained that a certain report of the finance committee did not contain a record of all that was done by the committee, and moved that two resolutions adopted by that body should be added. On Mr. Deacon rising to a point of order, the now ordinary howling and hooting at once commenced. During the disorder a verbal passage-at-arms took place between Mr. Snellgrove and Mr. Freeman. In this Mr. Barralet, who sat on the other side of the table, soon became involved. He interjected a remark which raised the ire of Mr. Snellgrove. The gentleman, in a most threatening attitude, leaned over the table, and in spite of a vestryman who stood behind him nudging his arm and holding him back, he brought his fists into very close proximity with Mr. Winkler's and Mr. Barralet's faces. No blows were, however, struck, although the ratepayers at the back of the hall were surveying the scene on the tip-toe of expectation. At length Mr. Snellgrove resumed his seat, threatening to back his body's nose and throw Mr. Barralet on the canal. The motion on division was lost by 31 to 36. The division, however, was not taken until the hall witnessed a few more breezy scenes and some little disorder.

Prince Albert Victor visited Hull on Wednesday and took part in a meeting for the purpose of inaugurating a branch of the Discharged Soldiers' Aid Society.

The funeral took place last week, with military honours, of Sergeant E. Burr, R.A., sergeant-instructor on the permanent staff of the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers.

The Admiralty have decided that the cruise of the *Evolutionary Squadron* shall commence in May. It is understood that only a few first-class ironclads will take part, the fleet consisting chiefly of torpedo cruisers and torpedo boats.

Mr. Baxter on Saturday received notification from the office of the death of Sarah Stokes, an old maid, lately living at 257, Chatham Avenue, Nile-street, Hoxton. She was 80 years of age, and was discovered very ill the previous night, and died before medical aid could be procured.

## AN INVENTION TRIED AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

## THE AMERICAN CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL.

A CONVENIENT FORM OF CURE BY INHALATION FOR COLD IN THE HEAD, &c. No Household should be without this Infallible Remedy. Gives Instant Relief in ALL CASES OF BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, COLDS, CATARRH, DEAFNESS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs. The Carbolic Smoke Ball has been extensively used for the past few years in America with the most gratifying results.

It is a combination of soluble ingredients, which are put up in a little ball, about an inch in diameter. These ingredients are of a very healing character, and are so light that they easily dissolve in the atmosphere. The smoke acts as a disinfectant upon the mucous membrane where the cold, cough, or influenza is seated. The effect of the Carbolic Smoke Ball is in a moment after inhaling it.

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## ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A VALET.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday an Italian named Louis Capossan, was brought before Alderman Tyler, charged with stealing bankers' bills of the value of £2,000, and with forging the endorsement of M. de Mier, a French gentleman living in Paris.—It appeared that the prisoner had been in the service of M. de Mier, who was a gentleman occupying a high position in Paris, for about a month as valet, but for some reason or other he was discharged at the latter end of December. The prisoner, it was stated, had stolen the bills in question and a quantity of jewellery and other portable property of the value of £300, and then made his way to London, where the bills were made payable. Upon presenting them for payment, however, the bankers noticed a discrepancy in the signature of M. de Mier, by whom the bills purported to be endorsed, and they telegraphed to Paris to M. de Mier, who, of course, at once replied that the endorsement was a forgery and that the bills had been stolen. The matter was placed in the hands of Williams, a City officer, by whom the prisoner was apprehended. A considerable portion of the jewellery that had been stolen was found, and the prisoner was remanded for a week in order to afford an opportunity for the necessary steps to be taken to have him removed to Paris, where the robbery was committed.

On Saturday the Westminster coroner was informed of the death of a child, named Thomas George, of Carpenter-street, Westminster. Two days previously the child looked inside a saucepan on the fire and set fire to his clothing. He was horribly burned, and died in consequence.

## PUBLICATIONS.

Twentieth Edition, post free, 1s. D. WATTS ON ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. Treatise on the only Successful Method of Cure (three Discourses). By ROBERT D. WATTS, M.D., F.R.S., &c. London: C. Mitchell and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, and Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

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## THE DEVIL'S DIE.

By GRANT ALLEN.

AUTHOR OF "FOR MAJIN'S SAKI," "PHILISTIA," "STRANGE STORIES," "BANTON," "IN ALL SHADES," "KALSH'S SHIRINE," ETC.

On a long, thrown down, the devil's die.—SWINBURNE'S "Faustine."

## CHAPTER LI.

In the hall of the hotel, a tall stranger, with a round hat, clad in an ill-fitting suit of ready-made clothes, was standing with his back turned toward them, in close conversation with the clerk at the office. "No, sir, he's not come," the clerk was remarking carelessly. "The paper reports he was landed all safe; but he's cruising about the coast in the neighbourhood of the accident. They say he's looking for a friend he's lost. But never a friend he'll find on the coast of Donegal. However, I'll take a note of your name, in case Mr. Royle should happen to call and ask for ye. Your name is—?"

The tall stranger answered in a breath, "Dr. Mohammad Ali."

Ivan rushed up to him with a heart beating five hundred to the minute. "Ali, Ali," he cried, clapping his hand eagerly on the speaker's arm, "is it you? Are you saved, then?"

The Indian turned round and grasped his hand with friendly warmth. "It was indeed Ali!" "Unfortunately, yes," he said, with a subdued light gleaming in his big black eyes. "Kismet, kismet. It's not my fault. Fate so willed it. I assure you I did the very best I knew to get myself drowned in an unobtrusive way, without actually sinking myself off like a stone into the ocean. But just as the water was rising comfortably around us, and there was every chance on earth of my being put out of the road without unnecessary trouble or inconvenience to any one anywhere, a meddlesome little steam-tug came prying



past at the critical moment and took me off—took me off as I stood on deck at the last gasp, with the sea surging and seething like mad around me. It was most inopportune. I did think I was really going that time. I've been near enough death on occasion, as you know, but never so near it as I was that night on the wreck of the City of Savannah.

"Oh, Ali, but how did you come here?" Ivan asked, wringing his hand hard still, in the fervour of his excitement. "We've been hunting for you up and down these three days through all the coasts and loughs of Donegal."

"Oh, my too friendly steam-tug belonged to the port of Dublin," Ali answered smiling—for every man likes to know he's missed; "and we paddled round in a leisurely way, wasting no coals on the road in riotous steaming. As soon as I was safely landed at North Quay, I began making inquiries about you from all parties, and hearing nothing, I telegraphed to Colonel Mayne here at the club in Kerry. Colonel, you never took any notice of my telegram."

Arthur Mayne, in a very sheepish and shame-faced way, thus brought face to face with the man whose death he had been secretly desiring, explained briefly that he had been away in a yacht cruising with Ivan, on the look-out for the survivors of the City of Savannah. "We only came up here this evening," he added lightly, "to see your corpse; we've been agreeably surprised to find it looking so fresh and lively."

"Thank you," Ali answered, with a faintly sarcastic intonation of voice. He saw too deep into Arthur Mayne's inmost feelings. "Ivan, you look terribly worn and faded. You're run down, I see. You've been hunting too much for such a worthless find as I am."

"Well, now," Colonel Mayne said, with a gallant attempt to be genial and pleasant under adverse circumstances, "you two fellows'll come round and dine at the club to-night with us. You'll be glad of a meal on dry land. Dr. Ali, all our men are simply dying to meet you. Your name has been in everybody's mouth for the last three weeks. You'll find yourself quite the lion of the situation. It isn't every day we get sight of a man who has been twice dead and twice resurrected."

"You're very kind," Ali answered, with the same cold and haughty reserve as before, "but Ivan and I are both tired. We're old chums. We've gone through a great deal now and before. We'd rather spend the evening alone, I think, and talk it all out by ourselves in camera. Am I right, Ivan?" His friend nodded. "Thank you, Colonel Mayne. We'll stop here, if you'll allow me, and discuss things together more at our leisure."

"When did you get here?" Ivan asked, glancing over him critically from head to foot.

Ali laughed. His appearance was indeed a trifling comical. His garb had concealed his figure at first sight from Ivan. He was dressed in a Dublin tailor's ready-made suit, some sizes too loose for him, for he was tall and thin, and the ready-made tailor, catering for all chances, professes to combine stature with stoutness, as meeting the largest possible average. "I had only come in this morning," he answered. "I fitted myself out in his neat and commodious set of apparel at Dublin, being soaked through and torn to rags with the wreck and the rescue; and then, as I got no news from Colonel Mayne about you and your mate, I took the first train on, and came straight through at a run to Londonderry. To-night we must sleep here, Ivan, to rest and refresh you a bit before we take you over. My duty is to prevent your looking your best; and to-morrow we must cross by Larne and be as possible."

Arthur Mayne echoed in surprise. "Then you're going down to Cornwall, to where Seeta's stopping?"

Ivan and Ali both started back. They took it for granted so much themselves they were going to Cornwall that they had forgotten anybody else could ever doubt it.

"Yes, I'm going to Polperro," Ivan answered quietly. "Seeta has had too long a time there nursing already. Perhaps I may be able to arrange matters with Olwen so as to relieve her somewhat of her duty."

Arthur Mayne whistled. A light broke in on him. Then Ivan was in love with that pretty little Chichele woman! "So that's the way the wind blows, is it? Well, you won't be round and try the club claret, then?" he said, moving to go.

"No, thank you," Ali replied, with an inclination of his head. "This costume alone must excuse me, please. Ivan and I have much to talk over."

When they were left alone an hour later, in a quiet sitting-room in the comfortable hotel where there are three comfortable hotels in Ireland, Mohammad Ali, stirring his cup of coffee reflectively,

said with a quiet sigh to Ivan, "Well, for your sake, my dear fellow, I'm glad I wasn't drowned. I should be sorry to cause you any needless annoyance. I see it would have made you very unhappy—blighted your pleasure at a supreme crisis. If anything, earth, indeed, could reconcile me to life, it would be the delight you showed at welcoming me back to it."

But for myself, I never felt more dissatisfied in my whole existence than when that obtrusive fellow with his inquisitive steam-tug came up and rescued me at the very wrong moment. He meant well, of course, but I could hardly be civil to him. There, I'd settled everything nicely in my own mind. If I'd had the arrangement of the whole thing personally, I couldn't have managed it more comfortably or respectfully. Mrs. Grundy herself could have found nothing to cavil at. At the exact moment when I'd fulfilled my sole function in life with dignity and success, I should have made a most becoming and effective dramatic exit, and relieved everybody else of the burden of my presence. Whereas now—"

and he drew a long breath involuntarily. The prospect was certainly far from a cheerful one.

"Whereas now, what?" Ivan asked, leaning over towards him with a half anxious face.

Ali hesitated. "After I go back to India—"

he began quietly.

"Go back to India?" Ivan interposed in an excited tone. "Go back to India? Why, Ali, dear Ali, what on earth do you mean by it? Why should you even think at all of going back to India?"

Ali answered slowly and distinctly. "I shall stop in England," he said, in a very firm tone, "till I've seen this matter between you and Mrs. Chichele finally settled. I don't think there need be much delay about that. No just cause or impediment exists why these two persons should not now be joined together in holy matrimony, as your prayer-book puts it. You know your own mind, and she, in her vague half-shadowy little way, knows her's also. As soon as things are definitely arranged and completed between you, I shall return to India. After all, it is my native land."

"Lives there a man with soul so dead," you know, and all that sort of thing. There are obvious reasons, indeed, why I should prefer to go home again. My work is finished here. I hoped to be done with life altogether only four nights ago. I didn't succeed in my earnest prayer; and now I see India is the best alternative."

"Why, Ali?"

Ali paused for a moment. "Because," he replied at last, with evident reluctance, and picking his phrases, "I feel it will be better so for all of us."

Ivan, I'm a man. After all, I'm a man. A black one, if you will, but a sort of a man at bottom for all that."

Now, when you and Olwen—forgive me for slipping it out; she's always Olwen to me in my own heart—when you and she are married together, as you must be shortly, it won't be pleasant for you, I can easily conceive, that I should see too much of Olwen."

I'm only a black man, I acknowledge that; perhaps I make too much of myself for a mere black man. But still I'm a man; I can't help feeling it; and I believe in time you, too, would begin to feel it. It would be distasteful to you then, no doubt, that I should see too much of Olwen."

"Ali, you hurt me! You wound my pride! You are dearer to me than my own flesh and blood. How can you think I could be so wicked, so ungrateful?"

He paused significantly.

"I don't think so," Ali answered earnestly. "I never thought of a single thought in my own soul about that pure good woman that wasn't as pure and as good as she is."

No, that's not it. I'm thinking of nothing so coarse or brutal or unworthy as jealousy. . . . But we are all men, men in the grain; in spite of blood, or race, or creed, or colour, our essential virility comes out strong in us still, and, do as we may, it will not be smothered. You are a man, too, Ivan; a man all over; virile to the core; and therefore I, who am a man also, instinctively feel, and yield honour to them, respect your feelings, and just now you speak with the fervour of an unusual possible to those who have passed together through great peril and great hardships, and who are bound to one another by mutual gratitude and mutual devotion. Just now, therefore, you think you could stand for a whole lifetime that perpetual strain upon your friendship and your forbearance. It's easy to pledge oneself so for life beforehand; the difficulty comes in when one tries hard, day after day, in prosaic reality, to put one's pledges to the test of constant friction. . . . I have opened my heart too freely to you here in Europe; I have told you as frankly as one girl tells another how profoundly I love and admire the woman whom I have toiled and travelled to enable you to marry. Between men, so much frankness and confidence is impossible to go on upon. We cannot veil our manhood in flowers, or deceive its ear with pretty phrases. Our savage ancestors fought one another for their brides, as stages or bulls do. When two of them met, they fought by instinct, like natural enemies; and though we've got beyond that stage now—even we in India, and far more you here in Europe—we still retain, burnt into the very fabric and marrow of our bones as you see, the undying impress of that original virile exclusiveness and antagonism. Be as noble and generous and brotherly as you like, it cannot be pleasant for you in the time to come to meet daily in your own house as a familiar friend and constant guest the man who has told you he loves your wife with all the force and energy of his nature. If it were, you would be more than human. . . . Because you are a man, and I am a man, I mean to go back immediately to India. You would have the reason. You have wronged it from me. And now you have heard it, I hope you don't hate me."

"Ali!" Ivan cried, "if you carry out your threat, you'll wrench my heart—my heart and Olwen's. You have been to us both more than a brother. You have risked your life for us with noble unselfishness. We both trust you; we both admire you; I may say to-night, man and man as we are, we both love you. After all that has happened to bind us two together, you and me, I feel sure no shadow of a shade of such unreason as you see, the undying impress of that original virile exclusiveness and antagonism. Be as noble and generous and brotherly as you like, it cannot be pleasant for you in the time to come to meet daily in your own house as a familiar friend and constant guest the man who has told you he loves your wife with all the force and energy of his nature. If it were, you would be more than human. . . . Because you are a man, and I am a man, I mean to go back immediately to India. You would have the reason. You have wronged it from me. And now you have heard it, I hope you don't hate me."

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have become so much? You won't go away and desert us for ever? I'm sure to Olwen, as well as to me, it would be a terrible privation. Ali, Ali, we love you!"

"Not so great a privation as it will be to me," Ali answered bitterly. "To live away from her will be indeed a misery. But to say so is only all the more to stir my own warrant of exile. How can you ever wish me to stop here when I tell you I feel so?"

Ivan played with his wine-glass nervously. "But why India?" he cried. "At any rate, why so far as India? There are other places in the world, you know, Ali, besides India and England."

"In India," Ali answered with perfect gravity, "I'm well out of your way. I'm as good as dead. India, in short, is next door to a cemetery. Nobody ever drops in casually for a morning call from the North-West Provinces."

"Why, Ali," Ivan cried, laying his white hand persuasively on his friend's arm, "that's just what we don't want, either of us, I'm certain. If you must go, why not go somewhere within reason? Somewhere in Europe where you might sometimes run across for a visit to me and Olwen?"

"I wish to be as dead," Ali answered sincerely. "When dead men come back to life again, they are seldom welcomed as well-bred guests in society. Think of me as some one you once knew. Why should I sit like a spectre round your heads? Why should I return to disturb your happiness?"

"In Italy," Ivan said, "you would find life easier for you, I'm sure, than in India. And there if you wouldn't come over often and see us, Olwen and I could at least pay visits to you whenever we wanted. There could be no fear of your coming too often. . . . Do make it Italy, for our sakes, Ali!"

Ali bowed his head in generous acquiescence. "Italy it shall be then," he murmured in a very low voice. "And I shall never again return to England."

"But you won't go soon! You'll wait for winter at least," Ivan cried eagerly.

"I'll take you to Polperro first and deliver you over safely to Mrs. Chichele according to contract," Ali replied with a sigh. "I promised to bring you, alive or dead, and like a faithful servant of the parcels delivery company, I fulfil my waybill. Besides, I have to return this pledge, and you know, I won't return after a moment. I'll lie down regretfully at the diamond ring that still glistered brightly on his dusky finger. It would grieve him to the heart indeed to give that pledge back again to Olwen."

"Let me look at the ring," Ivan said, scanning it attentively for the twentieth time, and noting its make and size with care, for a purpose of his own. "After all, Ali, we're both of us reckoning without our hostess, when one comes to think of it. . . . How on earth do we either of us, for instance, expect Olwen to accept me?"

The Indian looked up at him with sudden start. "She loves you," he said. "She has always loved you. When she married Harry Chichele, she loved you best, though in her own heart even she never knew it. But I knew it. If I hadn't been absolutely certain of that, I could never have gone to the Sierras to find you. . . . I went for her sake, not for yours. . . . I shall see you two made happy together, and then, a week after, I shall go to Italy."

"So be it," Ivan said, with a sigh of regret. "Perhaps after all you know best, Ali."

CHAPTER LII.

Three days after they were at Polperro.

Mohammad Ali had telegraphed on full directions to Seeta as to their arrival and reception, in the longest telegram that had ever been received at the Polperro office. They drove up at once by themselves to the rectory. In accordance with Ali's express wishes, Olwen was seated alone in the drawing-room when Ivan arrived. She rose to meet him, with both arms outstretched, like a child who welcomes a favourite companion. But at sight of Ivan, the young girl developing again in due course in her heart, made her draw back and blush like a girl with her lover. She held out one hand to him, timidly, with maiden shyness, wondering whether she had not done wrong already to show at first sight so much pleasure at his presence.

Ivan seized it and pressed it hard. Then, being (as Ali had rightly said) a man, he waited no longer, but clasped her tightly in his encircling arms, and kissed her fervently, a lover's kiss, on her full red lips and pale white forehead.

At the kiss, all the woman within her awoke once more. Her face flushed with a vivid crimson. A whirlwind of passion swept through her bosom. Olwen Chichele was herself at once. She remembered all—that that it was to love and be loved; but nothing more. She awoke to herself, and not to the terrible remembrance of Harry.

Like a woman now, she drew back from his embrace in half-indignant surprise. "Oh, Ivan," she cried, "I never told you—"

and then she hesitated.

"No, darling," Ivan said, seating her gently with his arms on the sofa behind. "You never told me; but I guessed it; I knew it! I was sure you loved me!"

Olwen drew her hand with a puzzled look across her brow and her eyes. "I can't remember, you know," she cried plaintively. "I can't piece it all together as it went, somehow. But I know you loved me here, long, long ago. I remember you painted me, Ivan, in this very garden."

"Never mind the past, darling," Ivan whispered low, holding her little white hand tight in his own. "Think only of the future. It will be brighter for us both. . . . Olwen, you're mine, and I've come to claim you."

Olwen didn't try to withdraw her hand. He pressed it once more. Then he waited anxiously. Next instant, he felt her timidly return the pressure.

They sat there mute, in that silence that is far more expressive than words, for many minutes. At last, Olwen turned







The Dominion Line Atlantic steamer Toronto arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday, and reported that when off the Skerries that morning, the weather being thick, she was in collision with the Norwegian barque Friedis, of Christiansa, outward bound from the Mersey. The Friedis, which was under sail at the time of the collision, was so severely damaged that she sank immediately, only one of the crew being saved by jumping into the Toronto's chains. Thirteen lives were lost.







**THE ASYLUMS BOARD-A PERTINACIOUS MEMBER.**

**NACIOUS MEMBER.**  
At the meeting of the Asylums Board last week the General Purposes Committee reported that during the course of a discussion which took place at a meeting of the committee on Tuesday, the 20th inst., Mr. G. Elliott, one of the representatives of the parish of Islington, made use of the following expression:—"I am not going to be tricked by the chairman of the board," and although repeatedly asked to withdraw such expression, he not only persistently declined to do so, but subsequently conducted himself in such a manner as to interfere seriously with the proceedings of the committee, who, to mark their disapproval of Mr. Elliott's conduct, unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That, until Mr. Elliott shall have withdrawn his offensive expression to the chair, he be no longer heard, and that the chair be informed accordingly."—Mr. Elliott asked whether Mr. Scobell would move that the report adopted by the board, as it was not going to be adopted by the chairman of the General Purposes Committee in the board any more than in the committee.—The chairman said he would only allow Mr. Elliott to ask a question.—Mr. Elliott said he was not going to be tricked by the chairman of the board.—The chairman urged him to orderly if he wanted to get an opportunity to speak. Mr. Elliott repeated his remark, and said that as the language he meant to use.—The chairman said it was not only absolutely insulting to the chair, but also to the board.—Mr. Elliott desired to be understood distinctly that he did not wish to use any more words.—Mr. Scobell said that until Mr. Elliott would withdraw the insulting expressions he used he should not be heard; and after some discussion the motion was put and carried by 36 votes to 1.—The chairman next put the motion that the report be received, whereupon Mr. Elliott jumped up and said he would now assist on being heard, but the chairman said he did not hear him, and at once put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

**A WORKHOUSE SCANDAL.**  
Mr. Hedley, of the Local Government Board, opened an inquiry on Saturday afternoon at the Wandsworth and Clapham Union respecting the charges of drunkenness and cruelty brought against Mr. William Pasfield, the labour-master, of the Battersea branch of the Social Democratic Federation.—John Ward, the superintendent of the relief works and member of the Social Democratic Federation, was sworn, and gave evidence that on February 10th last he saw Pasfield taking a pauper to the police court to charge him with some offence. In the afternoon he saw Pasfield come back staggering and intoxicated. The porter asked Pasfield how he did, and he replied "All right. He is got twenty-one days, and I will have many more as I like on the same ticket." The men on the relief works saw him drunk and jeered at him.—The examination witness said he did not report the occurrence to the guardians. He would have done so if he had thought the report would have had due consideration. He (the witness) made a note of the occurrence, but he had their lost or destroyed it.—John Slade, working man, gave corroborative evidence. He heard the words that passed, and he swore that Pasfield was drunk. There were other persons present, who were waiting for their rations, and some of them shouted after Pasfield, "Pick him up," and "He has got 'em on." Witness said that he saw a man come to the gates waiting for an official to enter the gates in such a state.—After other evidence the inquiry was adjourned.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
An important county meeting was held at Windsor on Saturday afternoon, to consider the proposed visit of the Royal Agricultural Society of England to that borough in 1889, for the purpose of holding its annual show in Windsor Great Park. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of Windsor, and Prince Christian and Lord Darnley were among those present.—The mayor explained that 1889 would be the jubilee show of the society, and would be of an international character. A sum of £2,000 was required to be guaranteed to the society on the 30th inst., and another £1,000 would be required by this sum of £3,000 had been promised among the subscribers by the Queen, Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Wantage, the Earl of Coventry, and the county members.—It was unanimously resolved to use every effort to secure the visit of the society's show at Windsor, and a large executive committee was appointed, consisting of the subscribers already named, the representative farmers of the district, and other gentlemen.—Prince Christian assured the meeting that, as chief ranger of the park, every assistance possible would be rendered by him.—It was resolved also to open subscription lists at the various local banks.

**RETIREMENT OF CHIEF-INSPECTOR DENNING.**  
The members of the House of Commons will learn with regret that Mr. Denning is about to resign his office as chief-inspector of the Palace of Westminster, the surgeon-in-chief of the Metropolitan Police having certified that his health and strength are no longer equal to the severe strain which his duties impose upon him. Mr. Denning has been in the force nearly forty-two years, and has just completed his twentieth anniversary.

**THE FATAL LAMP.**

**THE FATAL LAMP.**  
Mrs. Lewis, aged 37 years, a tailorress, of 18, Lexington-street, Golden-square, expired in the Middlesex Hospital on Saturday morning from shock to the system following extensive burns. She had been working at a table by the light of a paraffin oil lamp. Having to finish the job by the aid of a sewing machine, she lifted the lamp from the table, and it fell close to her head, and burst.

...oil went over her face  
...inside of her cloth.

running down the inside of her clothing. She was set alight. She was removed to the hospital and attended by Dr. Ratsey. The injuries extended from her feet to the lower portion of the body, and both arms. Those who went to her assistance had great difficulty in putting out the flames.

**A SAD FATALITY AT RAINHAM.**

A sad occurrence happened on Saturday at Rainham, resulting in the death of a young gentleman, named Christopher Osborne. The deceased was out riding between three and four o'clock on Kenton High Common, when his horse suddenly shied at an ornamented van while on its way to the cottage fever hospital with a large consignment of Cordy's fluid, the result being that the deceased lost all control over the animal, and he was pitched head foremost over its head, receiving fearful injuries, which resulted in death shortly afterwards.

An inquest was held at Limehouse last week on the body of Albert A. McKenzie, aged 10 months, whose parents live at 44, Clement-street, Limehouse. It appeared that the child had been in good health, but was slain by cutting his throat. On Thursday he was seized with a fit, and died before the doctor arrived. A verdict of natural death was returned.

On Saturday the coroner for South Essex was informed that Thomas Gollodge, living at 4,

Cottages, Forest Gate, where the Eagle and Child public-house is seen to suddenly fall to the ground in a fit. Dr. Richards, of St.

The funeral of General Ingall, C.B., a Crimean and Indian mutiny hero, was on Saturday the occasion of a display rarely seen in provincial cities, the cortège comprising the depot companies of the Cheshire Regiment, Artillery Volunteers, and a long procession of the principal citizens of Cheshire. A number of officers, the mayor, sheriff and magistrates were present at the grave.











## LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

### Court of Appeal.

(Before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Fry and Lopes.)

**MILNEAN V. SULLIVAN AND OTHERS.**—This was an action brought by the surgeon of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital against the committee of that institution for wrongfully dismissing him from his position, and to obtain a perpetual injunction to restrain them from interfering with the plaintiff in the discharge of his duties as such surgeon. The plaintiff, in addition to the position of surgeon of this hospital, was also connected with the Margaret-street Hospital, in which patients were allowed to be treated on homoeopathic principles, and the fact of his being an officer of the latter institution had given offence to the defendants, who had called upon him to resign his position as surgeon of the other of the hospitals. The plaintiff adopted the course the defendants dismissed him and appointed a successor. At the trial before Mr. Justice Manisty the jury were discharged by consent, and the learned judge granted the perpetual injunction asked for, with costs against the defendants. Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. E. Pollock now appeared for the defendants on appeal from the decision of the learned judge. The plaintiff appeared in person. Their lordships allowed the appeal, being of opinion that the relation between the parties was a personal one, and therefore that no injunction ought to be granted. In the circumstances the plaintiff would not be required to pay the costs in the court below, but would have to pay the costs of the present appeal.

### Probate and Divorce Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Bagg.)

**THE PRIZE FIGHTER AND HIS BACKER.**—ROBINSON V. ROBINSON AND HICKEY.—This was the petition of Mr. Alfred Robinson, a publican, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, John Hickey, a pugilist. There was no defence. Mr. Searle, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the marriage took place on the 9th October, 1873, at the registry office, Birmingham. The petitioner for some years past was the landlord of the Seven Stars inn, Birmingham. He was fond of prize fighting, and in the prize ring he made the acquaintance of John Hickey, a professional pugilist. Mr. Robinson was what was called a "backer," and in that way an intimacy sprang up between him and the co-respondent, who came to live at his house. He noticed that Hickey and his wife were a good deal together, and on one occasion, resulted in their sleeping in separate rooms, when Hickey, Mrs. Robinson, and a servant slept in the same bed, the petitioner finding them all three together the following morning. The drawers had been placed against the door so that it could not be opened readily. Hickey went down on his knees and took his oath that he was innocent, but he was not satisfied. A day or two afterwards, Mrs. Robinson left. The petitioner was called in and bore out the opening statement. The witness said that John Hickey was a borer and was engaged in prize fights. He (the witness) found the money for Hickey to fight an opponent, and was consequently his "backer."—**Louisa Taylor**, who was staying at the Seven Stars inn at the time in question, said that the following morning Mr. Robinson accused his wife of being unfaithful, and she made no reply.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

**A BRIXTON CASE.**—WILLIAMS V. WILLIAMS AND FARRANT.—Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner, Dr. Trevor Wynne Williams, who sought a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Walter Farrant. There was no defence.—Dr. Williams, the petitioner, said that he was married to the respondent on the 4th February, 1879, at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse Hill. He was a medical practitioner. His wife was the daughter of a clergyman. They lived together after the marriage at 114, Brixton Hill, where he resided. There was one child of the marriage. They lived together until the latter part of 1885, when they occupied different rooms, as he had reason to suspect her chastity. In November, 1885, she confessed that she had been unfaithful. In November, 1885, there was a deed of separation in consequence of a second indiscretion. He sold his practice and went to the colonies, and under the deed he left £400, which was to be paid to his wife in instalments. Upon his return to this country he found out that she had been unfaithful, and he then instituted the proceedings.—Evidence was then given of the respondent and the co-respondent living together at East Dulwich, they afterwards being identified at the Antelope public-house, 2, Lorne-street, Brixton.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the child of the marriage.

### Central Criminal Court.

**CHARGE OF LIBEL.**—Margaret Dodd surrendered to take her trial for publishing a libel upon Frederick Pitchford. Mr. Besley prosecuted, and Mr. Moyes appeared for the defendant.—The prosecutor in this case was inspector of nuisances to the Acton Vestry, and it was part of his duty to inspect the houses of persons in the locality for sanitary purposes. The libel complained of was in the vestry in which she charged the prosecutor with having acted indecently to her. He was at once suspended from duty, and he then instituted the present prosecution. He was examined, and swore that he had never assaulted or behaved indecently to the defendant, and he also denied having acted indecently to other married women.—Mr. Moyes contended that the letter in question was a privileged communication, and the Recorder ruled that it was so.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

**A YOUNG SCOUNDREL.**—William Wye, 17, was indicted for committing a criminal assault on Emily Hill, a girl 8 years of age. Mr. Baker prosecuted, and Mr. Dill defended. There were two other indictments against the prisoner for similar offences in regard to other girls of tender age at the same time and place.—From the evidence it appeared that on the 20th September the girl Emily Hill, with two other girls, were passing up Kilburn Park-road, about five o'clock in the evening, when she was met by the prisoner, who invited her and her companions to go with him to a neighbouring field. They complied, and then the offence, as alleged, was committed. The girls said nothing of the occurrence Saturday—the occurrence having taken place on the preceding Tuesday—the mother of Emily Hill suspected something, and from their inquiries she made the prisoner arrested, when he said to the constable, "What do they think they will do with me? Will I be birched?" All the girls were so ill that they had to be taken to the Lock Hospital, where they remained for five weeks. The prisoner had been medically examined, and it was found that he was suffering from the traces of disease.—The defence was a total denial of the charge, and an attempt was made to show that the girls were not of good character.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, the judge regretting that he could not also order twenty strokes with the birch rod.

**ATTEMPTED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.**—Henry Coward and Herbert Arnold, two young men, were charged with a violent assault upon John Kiney with intent to rob him. Mr. Arthur Gill prosecuted.—The prosecutor in this case was a respectable young man, who was returning home on the night of the occurrence, and when in the neighbourhood of the Junction-road, Aintree, he was attacked by the prisoners, Arnold, being a private in the Welsh Fusiliers, on foot, and was beaten and kicked most grossly. The prisoners no doubt intended to rob the prosecutor, but being disturbed they ran off. A police-constable, named Dennis, who seemed to have behaved very well in the matter, however, followed them, and through his instrumentality they were both arrested.—The jury

found both prisoners guilty.—The surgeon in the case stated that the prosecutor was very much injured. He appeared to have been not only struck but to have been kicked, and he very much doubted whether the hearing of one of his ears would not be permanently affected.—The Recorder said the prisoners had been convicted of a most brutal assault, and he sentenced them to six months' hard labour, and to receive twenty-five lashes from a cat-o'-nine-tails.

**CRIMES OF INDECENT ASSAULT.**—Frederick William Devey, an old, grey-headed man of gentlemanly appearance, surrendered to his bail on a charge of having indecently assaulted a young woman, named Woodcock, Q.C., and Mr. Geoghegan appeared for the defendant.—The prosecutor in this case was a domestic servant at Streatham, and the defendant was represented to be a person of independent means who resided in the same neighbourhood. The defendant was alleged to have met the prosecutrix upon two occasions, and to have acted indecently to her.—The evidence, however, was very slight, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

### Guildhall.

**FORGETTING A GOOD CHARACTER.**—Walter L. Boyden, 28, warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. Fitch and Sons, of Bishopgate-street, was charged with having embezzled £25, 7d. and various other sums, amounting to about £40, reverts by him on behalf of the prisoner's duty by agreement with the prisoner's employers. The evidence showed that the prisoner was a dutiful and account for it at the end of the day. On the 5th inst. prisoner was paid £12 5s. 7d. by Mrs. Condon, coffee-house keeper, for goods received, and he gave her a receipt for the amount. Accused had not accounted for that sum or any part thereof. Having suspicions, the prosecutors taxed the prisoner with having kept back certain sums, and he admitted that he had. The accused made a confession, and said that he had had the money, but he intended to have paid it back.—The prosecutors asked the alderman to deal leniently with the case, as the prisoner had previously borne a good character.—Mr. Alderman Whitehead sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

### Bow-street.

**THE ROMANTIC TALE.**—Mary Wilson was charged, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide by taking laudanum, under circumstances previously reported in the *People*.—Mr. Charles Lewis defended, and referred to the reference to the allowance of 10s. a week made to the defendant out of property, which had reverted to the Crown. He had communicated with the Treasury with a view of securing an increase, but had not yet received a definite reply. He had, however, received a promise from a gentleman whose attention had been attracted to the case, and on behalf of the defendant he now expressed great regret for what had happened. He was able to make satisfactory arrangements for her future.—Mr. Bridge, bound her over in her own recognisances to be of good behaviour for one year.

### Marlborough-street.

**A DISHONEST COIN-CUTTER.**—Eugene Godreulle, described as a chiropodist, and giving an address at a lodging-house in Shaftesbury Avenue—a well-dressed young man, wearing a turban and overcoat—was charged with stealing two rings, value £10, from the 2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, St. George's Barracks.—The sergeant said that the prisoner was introduced to him as a chiropodist, and the previous afternoon he attended him for the purpose of cutting his corns. He took the prisoner into his bedroom, and after he had transacted his business missed two gold rings, which had been lying exposed on a table on the top of a chest of drawers. He immediately went to the prisoner in the streets, and, seeing that he was a Jew, gave him into custody. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, but was detained in custody.—An assistant to Mr. Aldous, a pawnbroker, produced one of the rings, which was found by the prisoner for 12s. The other ring was handed in by an assistant to Mr. Cox, pawnbroker, of Wardour-street, where it was then pledged by the accused for 20s. for a month. The rings were ordered to be returned to the sergeant, and the money found on the prisoner to the pawnbrokers who had advanced it.

**ROBBING LADY FOLEY.**—David Leon, a printer, of Wardour-street, St. James's, was charged with stealing a pocket-book, value 6s., from the carriage of Lady Foley, whilst driving in South Molton-street Friday afternoon.—Lady Foley, of Bolton-street, said as she was proceeding in her carriage about a quarter past four a man ran alongside of it, and deliberately thrusting his arm through the window snatched her pocket-book, which was lying on a tray in front of her. She immediately pulled the check-string, alighted from the carriage, and called out, "Stop thief!" She saw several men running ahead, but could not discern the man who had robbed her. After following them to the bottom of the street, she drove to the station in Marlborough Mews, and gave information to the police. Her pocket-book was then produced, having been picked up in Avery-road. A builder's foreman, named Venus, said he saw the prisoner and two other men running after the carriage. He watched and saw the prisoner thrust his arm through the window and then make off. Witness, hearing the lady's cry, followed the man, and, after a smart chase, caught him under the archway of a mews in Grosvenor-street, and handed him over to the custody of Police-constable 14 C.B. The pocket-book was picked up in Avery-road and taken to the station.—The prisoner was described as an associate of a gang of thieves.—Mr. Mansfield said it was about 4.15 p.m. that he saw the prisoner and two other men running after the carriage. He saw the prisoner thrust his arm through the window and then make off. Witness, hearing the lady's cry, followed the man, and, after a smart chase, caught him under the archway of a mews in Grosvenor-street, and handed him over to the custody of Police-constable 14 C.B. 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## THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE RIOTS.

Trial of Messrs. Graham and Burns.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Charles, Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns were indicted for taking part in a riotous assembly at Trafalgar-square on November 13th last, and also with assaulting the police on the same occasion. The Attorney-general and Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Asquith and Mr. Finch defended Mr. Graham; but Burns was not represented by counsel. The Attorney-general, in opening the case for the Crown, detailed the circumstances under which the defendants had been arrested, and submitted that no matter what was the view of those gentlemen as to their rights, their conduct was illegal. There could, however, be no question raised as to the legality of the acts of the police on November 13th. The learned counsel proceeded to cite various Acts of Parliament relating to Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of showing that the authorities were entitled to issue proclamations prohibiting meetings there. He denied that in protecting the public interests by defending Trafalgar-square the police were depriving the public of their right of free access to the square. He submitted that the square was available for public meetings, and subject to certain reservations with respect to the use of seditious language, no attempt was ever made to prevent gatherings in these places. The experience of recent years had convinced the authorities that a serious danger, which required to be dealt with, was growing up in connection with meetings at Charing Cross. This danger arose not so much from the acts of the promoters of such meetings, as from the hordes of roughs which assembled in consequence of the announcement that the gatherings would take place. Superintendent Hunt, produced Sir Charles Warren's proclamation relating to the meeting. Witnesses also gave evidence in reference to the arrest of defendants. He was of opinion that if the meeting had been permitted, serious consequences would have ensued to life and property. The majority of persons present were roughs, who appeared to be ready for anything. In cross-examination, witness said that prior to the arrival of the defendants there had been no collision with the police. He did not think Graham carried a stick. He saw Burns striking out with his fist. Superintendent Giles gave similar evidence. He said he ordered the police to draw their sticks, and that he saw Graham strike Police-constable Blundell in the mouth with his right hand. When a few yards from the police Graham called out, "Now for the square." Other constables having given corroborative evidence, William Myson, hall-porter at Morley's Hotel, said Mr. Graham seemed to be followed by a crowd of fifty or sixty persons when he arrived at Trafalgar-square. Charles James Buckland, an Australian banker, said he saw the conduct from the Grand Hotel. Before the arrest of the defendants there had been a conflict between the roughs and the mounted police. Some persons tried to pull the constables off their horses, and others struck the horses. David Collis, inspector, on mounted duty in Trafalgar-square on the Sunday in question, referred to the difficulties encountered by the police in preserving order, and also spoke to the apprehensions which had been caused by the previous meetings in the square. Superintendent Shepherd stated that, in view of the fact that the meetings had been attended by the dangerous classes it would, in his opinion, have been dangerous to permit the meeting to be held on that day. The large number of those in the square that day appeared to be organized. Mr. Starkey proved that a window in his shop, Grand Hotel Buildings, was broken in the scrimmage. Witnesses were then called to show that the interior of Trafalgar-square was the property of the Crown and under the control of the Office of Works. It was also stated that the Office of Works sanctioned the prohibition of the meeting on November 13th. Police evidence was then given respecting the approach of the defendants to the square, and the subsequent affray at the bottom of Wellington-street, and also in reference to the conflicts at Westminster Bridge, various weapons taken from the mob—pokers, gas pipes, sticks, &c.—being produced.

## Tuesday's Proceedings.

On the case being resumed on Tuesday, Sir Charles Warren, commissioner of police, said that during October and November the meetings held in Trafalgar-square necessitated extra police precautions. The mobs became more organized every day, and the police were obliged to follow them for the preservation of peace and property. On the 8th of November a proclamation was issued with the authority of the Home Secretary and Commissioner of Public Works, prohibiting any processions into the square. To have allowed those processions to converge upon the square would have endangered the public peace. Believing there was a decided danger if the meeting in the square had taken place, he arranged for the attendance of the military and a magistrate to read the Riot Act if necessary. The crowds did not disperse till the evening. Cross-examined by Mr. Asquith, the witness held previously to his opinion of the danger of unemployed, but of roughs. They talked seditious. He did not arrest any of the speakers for sedition. Have you known any political meeting? I cannot say what a political meeting is. The proclamation is still in force. Cross-examined by Mr. Burns: The crowds assembled were more disorderly than those at the Lord Mayor's Shows and races. There was no looting of shops. Questioned as to the meetings of the unemployed, Sir Charles said he did not believe there had been any exception. The witness called witnesses, reserving his speech for the defence till afterwards. Sir Edward Reed, M.P., said he was at Morley's Hotel on 13th November, looking out upon Trafalgar-square. There was a very large crowd, which was orderly. He saw Mr. Graham and Mr. Burns rush across the road. Before Mr. Graham stepped upon the opposite pavement he was struck by the police. After he was secured and perfectly helpless two policemen struck him violently over the head with a score of persons followed them apparently from curiosity. Witness did not see those accompanying Mr. Graham use sticks or stones. Most certainly the crowd was not disorderly. There was no rioting. There was no need for the military. Cross-examined by the Attorney-general, witness admitted that the police were bound to resist the rush of the crowd and arrest Messrs. Graham and Burns, who headed it. Several other witnesses, who had seen the affray, having been called, Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., said that during the last twenty years the public had had the use of Trafalgar-square. He had never known them excluded from holding meetings there of a political character. Meetings had been held there, attended by large numbers of people, had never been accompanied with disorder. Mr. Lorraine, of Norfolk-street, Strand, said he employed Burns as an engineer, and he bore an excellent character. Mr. Hyndman gave evidence as to Graham and Burns proceeding to Trafalgar-square in an orderly manner. He did not see Burns assault the police. He knew him to protect them. Cross-examined: Did not remember Burns at a former meeting alluding to the French Revolution, and inviting the mob to go to the West-end and sack the shops. Numerous other witnesses were called.

## The Defence.

On Wednesday, Mr. Asquith, Q.C., in defence of Graham, proceeded to address the jury, urging them to banish from their minds all that they might have heard concerning this case. Such a warning was all the more necessary in this case, because they could not disguise from themselves the fact that the Trafalgar-square proceedings had

been the subject of heated discussions on the platform and of very strong comments in the press, besides which they had in one of the defendants, the strong advocate of a not very popular scheme for the reconstruction of society. His contention would be that if the meeting was lawful one the police had no power whatever or authority to resist its being held. If, however, it was unlawful it was not only the right but the duty of the police to prevent its being held, provided always that in the exercise of their duty they used no more force than was proper and necessary for the purpose. He maintained the meeting was a perfectly lawful one, called to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien, and that had not the police interfered there would have been no disturbances. Regarding the charge of assault, the evidence showed that the witnesses for the prosecution were mistaken in saying they saw Graham assault the police, as both Graham and Burns acted peacefully and in pursuance of what they believed their legal rights. Mr. Burns then addressed the jury, contending there was no connection between the previous meetings and the defendants in question. At considerable length he defended the actions of the unemployed, and justified his proceeding to Trafalgar-square to assert the right of meeting in public places. He contended the public had a right to use Trafalgar-square, and that Sir Charles Warren's proclamation was unauthorised by law. He contended that he and Mr. Graham did not assault the police, but the police assaulted them. They simply asserted their right against the tyranny of an arbitrary police commissioner and executive.

## Summing-up, Verdict, and Sentence.

The Attorney-general then replied, contending that it was the duty of the authorities to take steps to prevent gatherings leading to a breach of the peace, and Sir Charles Warren might have been criminally responsible if he had neglected precautions, he said it was not true that if a body of men desired to hold a meeting for a lawful object the authorities had by law no right to interfere if they believed danger to the public peace would result. Sir Charles Warren's proclamations as to Trafalgar-square were in consequence of apprehended danger, and when persons like the accused attempted to hold a meeting in a prohibited place, in defiance of authority, they became riotous members of an unlawful assembly, and were guilty of the offence charged. In summing up, Mr. Justice Charles said: With reference to the crime of riot it did not matter whether the object proposed to be achieved by the rioters was lawful or unlawful; they must not assert their right by riot. With regard to the crime of unlawful assembly, "unlawful assembly was an assembly for the intention of carrying out any common purpose, lawful or unlawful, in such a manner as to give firm and courageous persons in the neighbourhood of such an assembly reasonable grounds to apprehend a breach of the peace in consequence of it." With respect to the right of meeting in Trafalgar-square, his opinion was that there was no such right. One question was whether the defendants were acting lawfully, and if they were not, whether the object proposed to be achieved by the defendants really approached the square with the intention of holding the meeting, come what might. If that was their view of the defendants' conduct, then the jury would hardly have much doubt that they were guilty of participating in a riotous assembly. If, on the other hand, it had been the intention of the defendants to present themselves to the police, and request permission to hold the meeting, and if they were not allowed to do so, to depart, then they would not be guilty of an offence at all. Those were the two alternative explanations of their conduct. His lordship then reviewed the evidence as to the attack of the defendants on the square. If unnecessary violence was used by the police after the arrest of Mr. Graham, that was much to be regretted, but it was beside the present inquiry. In conclusion, his lordship again put the two alternatives to the jury, and said that if the defendants did not go peacefully to the square to hold a meeting then they would find them guilty either of riot or of unlawful assembly. With regard to the third charge—of assaulting the police—constable they would find whether the defendant Graham was guilty of assault. He thought, however, that the evidence went to show that the defendant Graham had not committed the assault. The questions for the jury to decide were whether they found the defendants guilty of riotous assembly, or of unlawful assembly, or guilty of assault. The jury found the prisoners guilty of unlawful assembly, and not guilty on the other counts. His lordship passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment on each defendant, without hard labour.

## Alleged Violence Disproved.

The adjourned inquest on the body of William Bates Curwen, 41, stone-mason, who died on the 3rd inst., was held this week by Mr. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, at Deptford. The deceased man was arrested near Trafalgar-square on the 13th November, and was imprisoned for fourteen days in consequence of participation in the riots. His friends maintained that death resulted from the injuries then received. The inquest was adjourned in order that a second post mortem examination might be made. Mr. A. J. Pepper, surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Fiddington, said he had opened the body on the 6th inst. He found a triangular scar on the right temple, but no open wounds anywhere. He was told that there were expected to be two wounds, but he found no second injury. There was no disease of the brain; but a very slight recent hemorrhage in the membranes covering the brain, which was due to the mode in which deceased died, but not sufficient to cause death. It was very slight indeed, and not at all an uncommon occurrence. There was no sign of any injury, old or recent, to the skull. The internal organs were covered by a layer of the cause of death. The lungs showed that he had chronic bronchitis, and there were signs of his having had pleurisy, probably years ago. There was no recent pleurisy, and no inflammation of the lung itself. The stomach was very full of but slightly digested food, showing that deceased had partaken of a heavy meal. The food had not been masticated well. There was no obstruction in the larynx and the windpipe. The heart was quite healthy in its normal size. His lordship found that the heart was exceedingly diseased. With regard to the injury to the skull, the wound went down close to the bone, which had not been bared. He attributed death to spasm of the heart, due to the diseased condition of the heart and the pressure on the region of the heart by the over-distended stomach. The state of the lungs had little or nothing to do with it. There was more than a sufficient cause of death in the state of the heart. That under any circumstances would have been likely to prove fatal in two or three years if it was not calculated to kill him at any moment, and deceased would have required to be very careful of himself, doing no physical work of any sort, and being careful in his diet. He was clearly of opinion that the injury to the forehead in no way accelerated the death. The wound had healed very readily, and appeared to have been skillfully attended to. It had probably healed within a few days from the time of its infliction. In general terms, deceased died from severe brain disease. The jury found that the deceased died from disease of the heart, and from natural causes, and not from the effects of violence from any person or persons whatsoever.

## RACING FOR A BRIDE.

A young woman, living at Gravestone, Tennessee, being unable to choose between two suitors, said she would marry the one who could get a marriage license and return to her first. Then a race for a bride began. Both lovers reached Knoxville, a bridge over several miles off, got the license, and were close together while returning. By a mishap to the horse of one of them the other secured the prize by three minutes.

RHEUMATISM cured by COLMAN'S Concentrated MUSTARD OIL. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists, as in par. bottle. (Adv.)

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A DOCK COMPANY.—Henry Ivimey and George Cross surrendered to take their trial for conspiring together to steal large quantities of timber, the property of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company, the masters of Ivimey. They were also charged with conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice by endeavouring to prevent certain persons attending to give evidence against them, and the accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges. Mr. Cock, Q.C., Mr. Grain, and Mr. Ernest Beard appeared for the company; Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. Forrest Fulton represented Ivimey; and Mr. Willis, Q.C., Mr. Besley, and Mr. Horace Avery appeared for Cross.—This case had been before the court for several sessions, and was adjourned for various reasons. The prisoners appeared to have been charged substantially with having obtained a large quantity of timber from the dock company by fraudulent means, and there was also a charge against two other persons of having conspired with them to pervert the course of justice. These two persons were witnesses for the prosecution, and it was alleged that attempts had been made to prevent them from attending the court and giving evidence. With the permission of the Recorder, the prisoners were allowed to examine these two persons in the charge of conspiracy, and the whole case now came before the court to be disposed of. It should be observed that the charge against the two persons who were witnesses for the prosecution was only preferred upon special application that was made to the Recorder, and it was stated at the time that the principal object in view in preferring the charge against them was to secure their attendance and give them the option either of being examined as witnesses or of going into the dock and taking their trial. Mr. Cock now applied to the court for a further postponement of the trial, on the ground that these two men were not in attendance. The bill charging them with being concerned in a conspiracy had only been found at the present session, and they would probably not have time to prepare their defence, and it was very desirable that the whole case should be tried together.—Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Willis then applied to the court to quash two of the counts of the indictment, on the ground that the specific charges contained in these counts did not come within the scope of the permission granted to the Recorder. The prisoners' bill against the parties and a long technical discussion took place upon the legal questions.—The Recorder eventually quashed the two counts objected to, and directed amendments to be made in two other counts. He granted the application of Mr. Cock to postpone the trial to the next session.

## GONE UTTERLY WRONG.

Edwin James Dent, who was dressed as a clergyman, was brought up on remand at Hammersmith Police Court, charged with obtaining money from Mrs. Renette Gabrielle Hoyer, a widow, now residing at Westgate-on-Sea. Mr. A. Lewis prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Avery defending.—Mr. Lewis said there were numerous charges against the prisoner of forgery and obtaining money by false pretences.—The prosecutrix said in February last she advertised for a boarder, and received a reply from Edwin James Dent, a writer stating that he required the accommodation for a friend, who was a clergyman. The terms were accepted, the reference being given to Canon Liddon; but she did not inquire, as she supposed it was all right. The prisoner came, representing himself to be the Rev. Charles Lambeth, from Madeira, saying that he had been in Bloemfontein, where he was ordained. He remained five weeks without paying anything. At the end of the first week she asked him to settle the account, and he said he preferred settling every four weeks. At the end of that time she asked him again to settle the account, when he said he had been disappointed. He represented that he was an independent gentleman, and that his agent had not sent him any money; in fact, he said he was very short, and asked her to lend him a sovereign. She lent him the sovereign, but he never paid it back. She paid for wine and other things. He left suddenly on the morning of the 18th of April, and she never saw him again until at that court.—Miss Emily Maud Douglas, residing in Cromwell Gardens, was called to prove that the prisoner was not the Rev. Mr. Lambeth of Bloemfontein. She examined: She did not know the prisoner as a sub-dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Bloemfontein.—Other cases were gone into, after which Mr. Fenwick granted another remand, refusing to reduce the amount of the bail—two sureties of £250 each.

## Down in the World.

The Rev. George Burcott Butterfield, wearing an old shabby cassock and apparently suffering from the effects of drink, was charged at Westminster Police Court with being drunk and begging.—Constable 131 B said that on the 14th inst. he saw the prisoner in Harrington-road, South Kensington, stop a lady and gentleman and ask for alms. Witness followed him across the Old Brompton-road to 12, Summer-place, the residence of Dr. Bartlett, where he begged, and was asked to leave. A few minutes afterwards witness was called to the house, and Dr. Bartlett complained that the prisoner had begged of him. The accused was drunk, and he said that he had not a farthing in his pocket. He had in his possession a number of begging letters.—Defendant: I deny that they are begging letters.—Witness said he had since made inquiries about the accused, and found that he was in a workhouse at Peckham from the 14th of November until the 30th of December. A gentleman connected with St. Giles's Church at Peckham knew him so addicted to drink.—The defendant, who seemed to feel his position, said he had been out of employment for a long time. Once he held a good position in the Church of England.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Where were you engaged? Defendant: At Penistone, near Barnsley.—Ernest Johnson, servant to Dr. Bartlett, of 12, Summer-place, said that the defendant called on Saturday and said that he was a patient. He was invited to take a seat in the hall, as the doctor was engaged, and as Mrs. Bartlett heard him moving about she rang for witness. She then said in his hearing that he had no business to touch the things in the hall. Dr. Bartlett came up, and as defendant could give no satisfactory account of himself, a policeman was fetched.—The defendant told the magistrate that he was sorry he had given all this trouble. He had had nothing to eat for several days, and the drink he had taken an unusual effect.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Have you a wife and family? Defendant: Yes; but they left me after I lost my position, and I don't know where they are. Being utterly destitute, I was obliged to go to the workhouse.—The constable mentioned that it was alleged that the defendant ill-treated his wife, and she was now reduced to rain her living by charring.—Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the defendant to the House of Detention for a week.

## ROBBERY AT THE KILLARNEY POST OFFICE.

Early on Saturday morning, the post office at Killarney was broken into and about £250, which was in various drawers and an iron safe, was stolen. The building was recently erected for the special purpose of a post office, and was supposed to be secure from attacks of this kind. No one slept on the premises, but it is believed that the postmaster was about to do so. There is no sign of any forcible entrance into the premises having been made. The robbery was first discovered about five o'clock in the morning by one of the clerks, who attended to sort the morning mail.

Last week Mr. A. Braxton Hicks was informed of the sudden death of Thomas Pickett, aged 46 years, an auxiliary letter carrier, lately residing at 1, Wootton Cottages, Elm-road, Kingston-on-Thames, who died very suddenly on the 13th inst. The deceased was a pensioner from the Army, and had sustained a sunstroke in India, which had caused him to be very peculiar in his habits.

## THE GREENWICH TRAGEDY.

At the Greenwich Police Court on Saturday, Louisa Ostler, 23, wife of a chemist's assistant, residing at 55, Trafalgar-road, East Greenwich, was charged before Mr. Marshall with the wilful murder of her son, Percy Forrester Ostler, aged 2 years and 5 months. The prisoner, who appeared overcome with grief, was allowed to be seated in front of the dock. Dr. Hart, having repeated his evidence, said the prisoner was in a very weak state, and if she must be remanded he thought she should be sent back to the Greenwich Infirmary.—Drs. Hart and Taylor having consulted together, expressed the opinion that the prisoner would probably reach Holloway safely if conveyed there in a cab, but certainly should not be brought back again in a week's time. If remanded she ought to go back to the infirmary.—Eventually Mr. Marshall remanded her for a week to the infirmary.

## EXTRAORDINARY QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

At the Woolpack tavern, Graveland, South-wark, Mr. William Carter, the East Surrey coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a woman whose name is at present unknown.—Mary Ann White, the wife of the deputy at a common lodging-house, in Union-street, Borough, deposed that the deceased had moved to the lodging-house for the past two months. Witness did not know her name, but a fellow-lodger had stated that the deceased had informed her that her name was Eliza Gorham, and that her solicitor's name was a Mr. Mayo. The deceased was much given to drink. On the 11th inst. she did not leave the house all day, and in the evening she complained of feeling unwell and went to bed. On the following day she was found dead in bed.—Henry Edward Mayo deposed that he was managing clerk to his father, a solicitor of Kennington. He identified the deceased as Mrs. Eliza Gorham, a client, who had instructed him to defend divorce proceedings instituted by her husband. Witness had no doubt whatever as to her identity.—James John Charles Gorham deposed that he was steward at the Pall Mall Club, Waterloo-place. He first saw the deceased woman dead on the 12th inst., at six o'clock in the evening. Witness did not recognise her, and could not now. He was married to Eliza Harris eleven years ago, and they lived together for nine years and parted two years ago. There was no family. He had since instituted divorce proceedings, and a decree nisi had been obtained. Witness last saw his wife alive in May last. Her age was 32 or 33 years. She had an old scar at the back of the head and a piece broken off one of her teeth in the lower jaw. The dead woman at the mortuary was not his wife; he was positive of it, and would swear to it. By a Jurymen: I gave orders for the body to be confined, as my wife's sister tried to convince me that it was my wife. I swear, however, that she is not.—Sarah Mary Alder, who laid the body out, stated that there was a piece of one of the lower teeth, and an old scar at the back of the head.—Mr. Drevett, the coroner's officer, informed the court that a sister of Mrs. Gorham had positively identified the body as her sister, but she was not present.—Mr. Mayo, sen., Mrs. Gorham's solicitor in the divorce proceedings, Mrs. Gorham's mother, and a brother, all came forward, and in answer to the coroner stated that they could not identify the deceased as Mrs. Gorham.—The coroner, in addressing the jury, said that it was a very extraordinary case as far as the identity was concerned, and he (the coroner) could only advise the jury to return a verdict that the deceased woman, whose name was unknown, died from an affection of the heart brought on by drink.—The jury adopted the coroner's suggestion, and returned a verdict accordingly.

## A CHARITABLE POLICEMAN.

Jane Emmett, Kent-terrace, Park-road, Regent's Park, was charged at Marylebone Police Court with begging.—Euben Clark, 127 E. said he was in plain clothes in Leicester-square, Bay-water, on Tuesday night, and saw the prisoner going from house to house. He stopped her and questioned her, and ascertaining that she had been begging on behalf of her children he took her into custody. He then made inquiries about her, and found all she had represented was perfectly true. He found she and her husband were honest and respectable people, and that the husband was a sober man and worked hard when he could get employment. He found they were in great distress with scarcely any furniture in the room. The four children were dirty, and he saw that it was a genuine case of abject poverty he went out and purchased some necessities, for which they, the husband and children, appeared very grateful.—Mr. De Rutzen told Constable Clark that he considered he had performed his duty very satisfactorily, for having taken the woman into custody he had taken pains to pursue the proper steps to ascertain the real condition of things. It was not the first time he (the officer) had behaved in that way, and he (the magistrate) considered him worthy of great credit. He discharged the prisoner, and requested that she and her husband should not leave the court. He would give them some assistance.

## THE FRENCH BUTCHER AND HIS CASHIER.

A curious feature of French law is the extensive powers the police have of making domiciliary visits whenever they have cause. These descents frequently produce comical scenes in the courts of justice. The other day a singular case was tried in Paris. A butcher living at Villomomble was arraigned on a charge of having been too tender with his female cashier, to the detriment of his lawful spouse. The cashier was virtually mistress of the shop, and the butcher, who had the reputation of being a very good comrade, had effected in the heart of the faithless butcher, whose wife had gone home to her mother. In court the accused denied the imputation, and asserted that the cashier was only his servant, and "he had been wounded in the wars and was paralysed." The people in court tittered, the august judge smiled, and the iron-visaged registrar made a hideous grimace, which was a compromise between a frown and a grin. The contrast between the alleged paralysis and the evident vigour of the butcher was too much for everybody. The young couple were found guilty, and had to pay the usual fines inflicted upon persons who love not wisely, but too well.

## A MADMAN SHOT AT SEA.

The Italian barque Zeo Battista, which has arrived at Cardiff from Penzance, has had an eventful passage. Not only did she suffer collision with another vessel in the recent fog, but some time previously one of the seamen, who had been in a depressed condition on leaving Penzance, became violently mad. Without previous notice of any kind he suddenly drew a knife and made a desperate lunge at the captain, who, in parrying the blow, sustained two painful wounds in the throat. On the crew going to the captain's assistance the madman ran the fore rigging, where he remained brandishing his weapon and threatening to kill any one who approached him. All attempts to pacify him proved futile, and the crew being afraid of further murderous attacks, one of their number charged a rifle, took deliberate aim at the maniac, and shot him dead. The body fell into the sea and was not seen again.

## THREATENED ARREST OF THE HANGMAN.

The Cork coroner has replied to the letter of Berry, the hangman, stating that if he does not attend the adjourned inquest on the prisoner, Dr. Cross, a warrant will be issued for his arrest. Berry asked for 200 cover his expenses and time in returning to Cork to give the required evidence. The money has not been sent.

On Saturday a destructive fire broke out in Polmadie Sawmills, Glasgow, the property of Messrs. Stevenson and Co. The damage is estimated at £8,000.

## SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT VAUXHALL.

Early on Saturday morning a shocking accident happened on the line of the London and South-Western Railway, between Vauxhall and Queen's-road Stations. It appears that two men, employed by the company, had been to the head office at Nine Elms to receive their instructions for the day, and were thence proceeding to Queen's-road along the line to take train for their destination, when they were cut down by a passing train. They were caught by the buffers of the engine and hurled along the rails. Information of the occurrence was sent on to the Waterloo Junction, and a search gang discovered the two men. One was fearfully mutilated and picked up dead. He was conveyed by some of the company's servants to the Battersea mortuary, to await an inquest. The other man, who appeared to have life in him, was placed in a carriage and conveyed to St. Thomas's hospital, where he was examined by the house surgeon and pronounced to be dead. According to custom, a man is brought in dead at the above institution, the police have instructions to remove the body to the Lambeth mortuary. This was done, and a very distressing scene was witnessed when the body was identified by the deceased's wife and sister. His name is Percy Waterbury, 33, a timekeeper in the employ of the London and South-Western Railway Company, and lately residing with his wife at 120, Wands-worth-road. It is stated that the men who have lost their lives had no business to be near the crossing where they were fatally injured.

## ATTEMPTED TRIPLE MURDER—AN ARREST.

Henry Smith, alias Bedfern, who was "wanted" for the attempted murder of Mrs. Bramley, his wife's mother, and two children, at Kingston-on-Soar, on December 19th, by shooting them with a revolver, was arrested at Sheffield on Saturday. He asked for employment at Walker and Eaton's engineering establishment. The Sheffield police had previously warned employers that Smith was a bitter by trade, and might apply for work. Mr. Eaton recognised him as the man wanted, and then told him to call on Saturday morning, meanwhile communicating with the police. Detective was watching for him when he came, and immediately arrested him. He offered no resistance, and was taken to the police office, where he was remanded until the Nottingham county police arrived. Smith is said to be a notorious character, and has served a term of penal servitude. After attempting to shoot his wife's mother and children he decamped. Mrs. Bramley had her eye destroyed by the bullet, and the little boy Arthur was shot in the head.

## THE EDUCATION OF MERCANTILE CLERKS.

The first conference of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded on Saturday, at the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi. The Rev. Dr. Morse presided.—A paper was read by Dr. R. Wormell on "Commercial Education and the New Joint Board Certificate." In reference to the question of commercial education, Dr. Wormell pointed out that the chambers of commerce were of opinion that modern languages were now indispensable in trade, that the general education of those who were to direct mercantile affairs should have a direct bearing upon commercial matters, and that a means of education was needed, in continuation of a general course, to meet the requirements of clerks, travellers, and others. In his (Dr. Wormell's) opinion, the merchants ought, could, and must found and maintain a mercantile institute for the teaching of modern languages, actuaries' work, features in foreign trade, and cognate subjects. There was a time when the merchants of the City, either collectively or individually, founded colleges and raised and maintained schools to supply the educational wants observed in their time. They now seemed to arrange for examinations before teaching. His advice to the merchants of our day was, "Let examinations and all the paraphernalia of marks, classes, and certificates alone, collect the best specimens of what you consider to be the best teaching for trade purposes, maintain and liberally nourish the collection, and let teaching be a perfection as possible." He should then know the extent of the sincerity and earnestness of the commercial educationalists. With regard to the new joint board, the essayist thought that they do not do so much good as could be obtained by the establishment of mercantile institutes.—A discussion followed.—Mr. C. Colbeck, M.A., afterwards read a paper entitled "Points in Connection with the Teaching of Modern Languages in Schools."—Other papers were also read.

## SUPPOSED MURDER OF A GAME-KEEPER.

Early on Saturday morning a cart, heavily laden with hay, the property of a farmer at Trentham, passed over the body of a man lying in the road at Hanford, a small village situated near Trentham Hall, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. After the wheels had passed over him the man gave a groan, but almost immediately expired. The deceased was identified as a game-keeper, named John Strudwick, in the employ of the Duke of Sutherland, and it was at first thought he had been accidentally run over in the fog, but an examination of the body revealed a gaping wound in his skull where the wheel of the cart had not touched him. It is therefore conjectured that the deceased, who had the previous morning been to Stoke-on-Trent to obtain warrants against certain notorious poachers, had been struck on the head in the dark and left on the road to die, the cart passing over his unconscious form in the darkness. Deceased, who was a Scotchman, resided on the Duke of Sutherland's estate.

## THE BRIDEGROOM'S SACRIFICE.

The official betrothal of Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway and Miss Elma Munck will, it is said, take place shortly. Prince Oscar is a second son of King Oscar, and was born in 1859. Miss Munck is the daughter of the late Colonel Munck, and is of noble family. She was born in 1853. By this marriage the prince, according to the Swedish Act of Settlement, loses all Royal privileges.

## A SHOCKING DISCOVERY.

A shocking discovery was made at Darwen on Saturday, the remains of an old man, named William Bly, being found in the river Darwen near a paper mill, at a point where a quantity of chemical matter runs into the river. The great heat of the chemical liquid had acted so on the flesh of the remains that on the body being touched it fell to pieces.

The Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society have fixed the summer show for July 19th and 20th at Cambridge.

Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attained her sixteenth birthday on Sunday, having been born on January 15th, 1882.

The manager of the Japanese Village informs us that, owing to the great success of the afternoon concert last Saturday, Mr. Sims Reeves has been engaged for the series, commencing next Saturday.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soda Water Patent, and the waters from which these Patents are prepared. "I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate catarrhal affections of the throat." "They do good in nearly all cases of relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat." "I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." All sufferers from disease of the throat, and take the Soda Water Patent. They have nothing in common with so-called patent medicines, which often contain drugs and opiates injurious to the constitution. Invest upon your chemist, or procure for you as a note article, see each box has Dr. W. Stoughton's signature and our Trade Mark (Two Globes, Cross, and Crescent) taken at other. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen. Sole Importers, Messrs. J. & A. Fry, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Shelley's estates near Honah, have passed into the hands of the Aylesbury Dairy Company.

The Ramsgate trawler *Renown* has lost all her trawling gear off the North Foreland, having been run down by a French fishing boat.

Chang, the Chinese giant, who has been well-known for many years in England, has set up in Shanghai as a tea-broker.

Lord Harris, speaking at Spalding, said it was the plain duty of the Government to ask for money at once to make secure our coastal defences.

The Incorporated Law Society intend to promote a bill for the establishment, in the central office of the Supreme Court, of a register of encumbrances on land.

The Rugby Football Union Committee decline to countenance the projected tour to Australia, looking jealously upon any possible infringement of the laws for the prevention of professionalism.

As a train was running into Romford Station an elderly labourer ran across the platform, jumped on to the line in front of the engine, laid himself across the rails, and was cut to pieces.

The principal Japanese steamship company has despatched an agent to Mexico to make arrangements for the opening of a steamship line between the two countries.

It is said that the Emperor of Germany has lost all faculty for counting figures. Dates, or the cost of anything, no longer convey any meaning to him.

The wife of a Walkden collier, named Urmston, this week gave birth to three children—two boys and a girl. The mother and infants are doing well.

At the Guildhall Police Court two men, named Butler and Garham, have been remanded on the charge of having broken into premises in Wood-street and stolen a quantity of fannel.

A firm of shipbuilders are being sued by the Admiralty for bad workmanship in a vessel fitted out in their yard. (The sum claimed as damages is £3,000.)

Colonel Cubitt, the commanding officer in the Ruby mines district in Burma, reports that the natives are friendly, the health of the troops good, and the military sanatorium established by General Sir F. Roberts very successful.

Miss Mary Wilson, a middle-aged lady, residing with her aunt at Basingstoke, had been in low spirits of late. "I wish," she remarked to the butler, "I was out of this troublesome world." Next day her body was found in the canal.

Dogs are now being used by the farmers in Northern Michigan to draw their sleds. The experiment has been most successful, and the animals, in their sagacious expertness, are said in many ways to equal the Esquimaux dogs.

The steamer *Kuling*, destined to attempt navigation of the Upper Yangtze rapids, has been put together at Shanghai, and made a satisfactory trial trip in the presence of a number of Shanghai residents.

It is reported that a pneumatic dynamite gun is being made in Philadelphia for delivery to the Italian Government at the Spezia naval station. This gun is to throw a shell containing 600 lbs. of dynamite four miles.

James Magre was working in a Newry skutch mill, when his right arm became entangled in the machinery. His arm was dragged from his body, and his left hand from the wrist. Death ensued almost immediately.

While Mrs. Louisa Archer and her family were worshipping at one of the Chelmsford churches burglars broke open the front door of her house, and when they again quitted the premises did so in possession of £20 and some jewellery.

Lord Lytton's first reception at Paris was a brilliant success, and created a great impression. The company, which numbered between 2,500 and 3,000, was, as a correspondent puts it, "a felicitous medley of all that Paris could offer in rank, in fortune, and in intellect."

This is how Monday's *New York Herald* headed a report of four London weddings:—"Suicide—Trying ordeals undergone at Young Cupid's dictation—Imitating their parents—Brides and bridegrooms sacrificing liberties in London."

After the reading of the depositions of Kelynge, George, and Thomas Greenway, and Samuel Clarke Smith, partners in the late Warwick and Leamington Bank, this week, at Warwick, before Mr. Registrar Campbell, the bankrupts signed their respective statements, and the examination closed.

A man named Burnett has been remanded at Liverpool on a charge of stealing £5. at a National League meeting at Everton on Sunday, and also assaulting an official. It was stated that the prisoner ran away with the collection, and, when chased, assaulted his pursuer.

A terrible dynamite explosion, by which two men were killed, has occurred at the Old Zinc Ore Works, Llanabeslet. The two men were engaged at the time in blowing the slag from the bottom of the cupola. Singularly enough, a third man received not the slightest injury.

They have a peremptory way of dealing with tramps at Jacksonville, Florida. The woods around the city are filled with tramps, and the local judge, taking advantage of an old State law, has ordered the sheriff to administer thirty-nine lashes on the bare back to each of these offenders that he captures.

Early on Tuesday a fire was discovered in the Scottish blacking mill near Barseide. The Coast-guard fire brigade was summoned, but before it could reach the mill the fire had obtained a complete hold. The building, machinery, and a large quantity of manufactured stock were destroyed, and the damage is considerable.

A daring piratical attack was made on December 9th in Hong Kong Harbour. The pirates, about twenty in number, seized a large passenger junk, battered down twenty-four passengers, and sailed to another part of the island. Here they were attacked by the police, the junk was recaptured, and eight prisoners made.

A new bill, giving increased stringency to the present anti-Socialist legislation, has been submitted to the German Reichstag. The leading feature of the measure is a provision for the expatriation or entire loss of the right of German citizenship in the case of certain offences against the law.

The united ages of the twelve oldest men in Greenwich Workhouse is 1,021 years, or an average of 85 years and 1 month. The eldest, John Sullivan, is 101 years old, the next 89, another 87, two 84, and six 83. The united ages of the twenty oldest men in the institution is 1,551 years, or an average of 77½ years.

A new constitutional club was opened at Harrow on Wednesday, by Lord George Hamilton, who congratulated the members on the fact that there was nothing in the rules to prevent Liberal Unionists joining their ranks. In the evening his lordship addressed a meeting in the Harrow Public Hall, when he strongly supported the policy of the Government in Ireland, a policy which, he said, was being realised in its determination to maintain law and order.

A tidie newspaper states that on the 12th inst. while a convoy of prisoners was being conducted from South Russia to the Caucasus, a mutiny occurred resulting in the death of eight soldiers, two gendarmes, and thirty-one prisoners. During the twenty-one prisoners effected their escape. The mutiny broke out in the Caucasus, between Aliati and Santschagol. The prisoners forced the engine-driver to bring the train to a standstill. The guards took part in the struggle.

The books of the missing gunboat *Wasp* were closed by the Admiralty paying the widows or next of kin of the men serving on her the amounts due to their husbands or relatives up to December 6th. Their lordships have now commenced the award of pensions and gratuities to the relatives of the crew, an annuity of 5s. per week for the

wife and an allowance of 2s. per week for each child, being paid in certain cases.

Lord Hartington will address a meeting at Carlisle on February 22nd.

Mr. Pope, Q.C., Recorder of Bolton, has given his verdict as umpire in the recent engineers' strike at Bolton. It is in favour of the masters.

More sales for tithes took place in North Wales on Tuesday. In two instances the land was seized. No disturbance occurred.

"Five thousand acres of good timber land for fifty-eight dollars." This was the price recently given at Hawkinsville, Ga.

Mr. W. Braham Robinson, late chief constructor at Portsmouth Dockyard, died suddenly at Southampton on Tuesday night.

Mr. W. H. Smith has promised to be present at the inaugural banquet of a new Conservative club at Chelsea, on January 28th.

The first Cabinet Council since the Christmas recess was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The only Ministers absent were Mr. Balfour and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Madeira, where the Portuguese authorities are laying further heavy taxes on the poverty-stricken people.

The death rate in London last week rose to 26.6 per thousand. The mortality from whooping-cough and diseases of the respiratory organs was again excessive.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Sir Henry Drummond Wolff to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia.

The six Lewis crofters charged with making a raid on the deer in the Park Forest in November were tried this week in the High Court, Edinburgh, and acquitted.

The out-patients at the London Hospital last year numbered 95,760, and the in-patients 8,200, or rather more than ten for each bed in the hospital.

The armour-plated ship *Resistance* has been towed from Portsmouth Dockyard to Porchester Creek, where a further series of torpedo experiments are to be made against her.

Worcester, Mass., must be a town with an invigorating tone. The inhabitants have organised a cremation society, and 1,000 shares at ten dollars each have been issued.

The Emperor of China is wiser in his generation than children of European light. He is going to sell all ordinary ranks in his empire, and he expects to raise 4,000,000 taels in four months.

The Board of Trade have given rewards to certain of the officers and crew of the steamship *Gwalia*, of Cardiff, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the steamship *Serpho*, of Sunderland, on the 24th of November last.

General Sir Henry Daly, who contested Dundee at the last election, has accepted an invitation to come forward as Unionist candidate at the forthcoming election. The Conservatives have united with the Unionists to support the general.

The official weekly *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) publishes a reply to the recent article in the *Javalde Russ*, with the object of showing that the Russian military forces on the frontier are largely in excess of those of Germany.

A despatch received in Rome from Massowah states that the Abyssinian forces at Ghinda have been augmented by several hundred men, which gives rise to the belief that Ras Alula has arrived there.

California is considerably surprised at the suicide of Mr. Sam Kalston, the youngest son of the great speculator and financier, who was the president of the Bank of California. He, too, ended his life with his own hand.

A crowded public meeting of Unionists, convened by the Central North-West Ham Conservative Association, was held at Stratford on Tuesday night, when, on the motion of Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., a cordial vote of confidence in the Government was passed.

A large body of the Lewis cottars were come upon suddenly by the police on Monday night as they were destroying the fences of Gaisson Farm, and on being attacked they made a rush at the police and drove them away. The Seahorse has been sent to the island.

The Board of Trade have received a silver medal which has been awarded by the Italian Government to Captain J. Hawson, of the ship *Kate Croby*, of Belfast, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the Italian brigantine *Police Quirio*, which was wrecked off the Seychelles.

Allan William Richardson was brought up again at Ramsgate on Tuesday on the charge of shooting two men and a youth on the 1st inst. The town clerk announced that there was a probability of all the victims recovering, and on behalf of the prosecution asked for a further remand, which was granted.

Albert Harding, who was charged with burglary at Kilburn, and who, it may be remembered, made a desperate attack upon a constable named Lanford who apprehended him, has this week, at Margate Police Court, been committed for trial on a charge of housebreaking and wounding with intent to murder.

A rumour reached San Anselmo that a band of ten robbers were lying in wait for the paymaster of a neighbouring factory. A town councillor, four policemen, and a guide went in search of them. In the first fire the councillor and guide were killed, but the policemen routed the robbers, killing their leader. The remainder fled.

It is announced that the Government have given instructions for the Plotter Rock in Holyhead Harbour to be blown up as soon as possible. The rock presents a very serious obstacle to navigation, and renders the harbour inaccessible at certain states of the tide to vessels of deep draught. The cost of blowing up the rock is estimated at £120,000.

Speaking at a meeting in the New Cross Hall in support of the candidature of Mr. Darling, the Unionist candidate for Deptford, Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-general, said the postponement of the election until Mr. Blunt was released from prison convinced him that the Radical canvass of the constituency was unsatisfactory, and that Mr. Darling's seat was safe whenever the day of polling came.

At a meeting of the general committee of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, held at the Billingsgate Subscription-rooms, Sir E. Birkbeck, president, introduced the draft of the bill dealing with railway rates and the carriage of fish, which was generally approved by the committee and referred back to the executive to make such alterations in the schedules of charges as they might deem advisable.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Dir, a small State near Chitral. A man, disguised as a woman, awaited the return of the Khan Mohammed Sherif. On his entering his zenana he at once fired at him. Thinking he was dead, the would-be assassin entered the zenana, killed three women who had made an outcry, and then escaped. The Khan, though a second time fired at, still lives.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Mary Ann Evans, 55, described as a charwoman, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining by means of false pretences, from Mrs. Amy Lomas, the wife of a doctor residing at 3, Pall Mall, to whom she stated that she herself had come from Tunbridge Wells, and that she wanted £5. to pay her fare back to that town. Detective Holdersaid that the frauds had been going on for the last two years. Hundreds of ladies had been defrauded.

At the Liverpool Police Court on Tuesday, Thomas Madden, a member of the Corps of Commissioners, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a sum of £64, with which he had been entrusted by a bank cashier. While remarking that such conduct as the prisoner's was likely to bring into disrepute the body of which he was a member, Mr. Raffles took occasion to testify to the high character of the commissioners for trustworthiness.

A steamer, the first of a new line to convey petroleum in tanks from America to the continent, was launched at Greenock on Wednesday.

Lord George Hamilton opened the Harrow Constitutional Club on Wednesday in the presence of a large gathering of the members and their friends.

The workshop of Mr. Halliday, a carver and upholsterer at Eton, was burnt down on Wednesday and a large amount of valuable property destroyed.

At Southwark Police Court, R. Ward and H. Smith were committed on charges of burglary, stealing, and the possession of burglarious instruments.

For brutally beating his son, aged 12 years, John Winfrey, of South Anston, has been sent to goal by the Rotherham magistrates for two months' hard labour.

It is stated that the Czar, in acknowledging the congratulations of the city of Moscow, expressed the firm hope that the present year will be one of peace and prosperity.

At the Liverpool Police Court on Wednesday, Peter Snelson, Manley Hall Farm, Dunham Hill, Cheshire, was fined £20 for sending adulterated milk to Liverpool.

The *Shaw, Savill, and Albion* steamer *Tainui*, which arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday from Wellington (N.Z.), &c., brought 24,500 carcasses of mutton.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Graves, M.A., to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty at Kensington Palace.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight can now be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to the British post offices at Constantinople and Smyrna, via France.

Returns show that the number of paupers in London on a given day this week was 104,618, as compared with 101,114 on the corresponding day of last year. On the same day 1,124 vagrants were relieved.

During the progress of a great fire at Montreal on Tuesday the cold was so intense that the hose was constantly clogged by ice, while the firemen were obliged to stop work every few minutes to thaw their clothing.

An old man, named Keeler, at Ashford, Kent, was standing with his back against the cellar door of a public-house, when the fastening gave way and he was precipitated down the stairs. His neck was broken, and when picked up he was quite dead.

A boy named Saunders, who was charged with causing the death of a boy named Thorpe at Danbury, near Chelmsford, on Sunday, has been discharged, as the deceased, during a brief period of consciousness, admitted that the gun went off by accident.

John Cooke pleaded guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions, to having stolen property from furnished houses and lodgings, to which he obtained admission on the pretence that he was about to become the tenant, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At the Westminster Police Court, Job Durran, described as a carpenter, was charged with having disturbed the congregation in the Brompton Oratory on Sunday in the course of Divine service. The prisoner was remanded pending inquiries respecting the state of his mind.

A demonstration of local Conservatives was held at Canterbury on Tuesday to welcome home Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who has just returned from Australia. A torchlight procession, headed by the firemen, was formed, and Mr. Heaton was followed by a large crowd to his hotel.

During the temporary absence of the officer in charge of Loughborough Police Station, Leicester-shire, on Sunday, a prisoner named Stirk, accused of assaulting the police, effected his escape. He climbed a wall, cleared the spikes on the top, and fell a distance of twenty feet uninjured. He was apprehended at Nottingham and taken back to Loughborough.

The limited liability company of Bass, Ratcliffe, and Gretton has been registered, with a capital of £2,720,000, divided into 13,600 preference shares of £100 each, and a similar number of ordinary shares of like value. The object is to take over as a going concern the brewery business carried on at Burton-on-Trent and elsewhere by Bass, Ratcliffe, and Gretton, Limited.

At a special meeting of the governors of St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases, held on Wednesday at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. W. Raymond moved for a committee to inquire into its management and the control of its financial work, and after much discussion an amendment was moved expressing entire confidence in the board of management. The amendment was carried.

A turf commission agent, named Cooper, at Croydon, brought an action against Mr. Sidney Barnard, of Epsom, to recover £50, the amount of a bet on Minting for the Two Thousand Guineas. At the trial of the case, before Mr. Justice Day, the issue turned upon the question whether the plaintiff acted as principal or agent, and the judge decided in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Parnell has informed an interviewer that he will summon a meeting of the Irish members just before the assembling of Parliament. He advises his followers and English Radicals to facilitate Government business during the coming session, to avoid the charge of obstruction, it being probable in matters of English policy that dissensions will arise in the so-called Unionist ranks.

At the Lambeth Police Court, two young men, who gave false addresses, were charged with breaking and entering a dwelling-house in Peckham, and stealing property therefrom. The prisoners were tracked by two detectives, and on being taken to a police station were found to be in possession of property which the prosecutor identified as his, while one of the men also had a jemmy. The prisoners were remanded.

William Thomas, with five aliases, said to be one of the most notorious burglars in the north of England, has been committed to prison for two years for the burglary at Manchester stipendiary for failing to report himself, he being under police supervision, and also for having a considerable quantity of valuable jewellery in his possession. The prisoner is 45 years of age, and has spent nineteen years in penal servitude.

A Local Government Board inquiry was held on Wednesday at Willesden with respect to the application to that department for its sanction to borrow £5,000 for the purpose of building new public buildings and offices in the parish. At the conclusion of the meeting the Local Government inspector said he thought it was a reasonable thing for him to recommend that the application should be remitted to the Local Government Board for consideration and to suggest a more central site.

Joseph West has been remanded at the Worship-street Police Court on the charge of having broken into a warehouse in Finsbury, and stolen a quantity of furs. On the morning of the 14th inst., it was discovered that the premises had been entered, a hole having been made in the roof. Some valuable furs had been stolen, and others were found packed in a box which the burglars failed to get through the hole. On a foggy night last week the prisoner was seen carrying a portmanteau, and was arrested on the suspicion that he had stolen it. On examination the portmanteau was found to contain some of the stolen furs.

In the Queen's Bench Division this week, Mr. Justice Stephen gave judgment in the action of a boy named Taylor, the inmate of a reformatory school, against Mr. Timson, a churchwarden, to recover damages for an assault committed in excluding him from a parish church. Mr. Justice Stephen said, referring to various statutes, that any inhabitant, as he considered, had the right to attend the parish church, and it was the duty of every Churchman to attend. The defendant had no right to keep the boy from attending the church.

and he found for the plaintiff, with 1s. damages, and costs on the higher scale.

The Baptist Union has unanimously accepted Mr. Spurgeon's resignation.

Measles have broken out among the soldiers at Canterbury Barracks.

Phylloxera is spreading with alarming rapidity in Australia.

Doyle, the first member of the sentenced invincibles who has been released, has, it is said, gone to America.

The Marquis of Hartington left Charing Cross Station on Thursday by the continental express for Paris.

The culture of tobacco is not actually prohibited in Egypt, but the increased tax is deemed nearly prohibitive.

The death was announced on Thursday, as having taken place at Hyeres, aged 33, of Mr. Frederic J. Church, only son of the Dean of St. Paul's.

The French commercial tariff is said to be ruining its colony of Indo-China. The Paris Temps maintains that unless the duty on rice is repealed its cultivation will diminish instead of increase.

At Croydon on Thursday, two youths, Helling and Williams, charged with stabbing Charles Down, a builder, were fined £1 each and doctor's fees.

The infant body of a child has been found in a Crewe well. The well had been plank over since last summer, and the body had evidently been there several months.

The prize-winners of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers will receive their rewards from the hands of the Duchess of Teck, at the Guildhall, on Saturday, February 4th.

Mrs. Sarah McConkey, a West Chester (U.S.) lady, has been found dead in her bed, with her only companion, a Maltese cat, lying dead by her side. She left an estate valued at \$500,000.

A gold watch, £60 in cash, and a first-class ticket from Liverpool to Euston were found on the body of an unknown gentleman who fell from the express between Watford Tunnel and the junction.

Richard Goldsmith, second coxswain of the Ramsgate lifeboat, has just died, at the age of 48. Since 1870 he had assisted in the rescue of 433 lives from shipwreck.

Pneumo-pneumonia has now made its appearance at Stockhurst Farm, near Hastings. A herd of thirty-four cows and two calves have already been destroyed.

At a court-martial on board the Duncan flag-ship, at the Nile, Private Robert Smith, of the Royal Marines, pleaded guilty to stealing 2s. 5d., the property of Lance-corporal George Turner, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The Russian Government is taking steps to stimulate the growth of Russian ideas and feeling in the Baltic provinces. Among other things the Government has deprived forty Lutheran clergymen of their benefices at a moment's notice.

It was reported to the Manchester board of guardians on Thursday that the number of vagrants admitted to the workhouse during the past week was the largest ever known. This was due to the tramps seeking work at the Ship Canal.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to become patron to an evening concert to be given by the string band of the 2nd Life Guards, in aid of the funds of the Soldiers' Daughters Home, on the 30th inst., at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, W.

Ten of a flock of sheep belonging to Farmer Price, of Tilsforth, near Leighton Buzzard, were found dead in a field. Beans found in the stomachs corresponded with others which had been steeped in strychnine and clandestinely placed in the sheep troughs during the night.

The improvements at Eton College were commenced on Thursday. The alterations will include the pulling down of the old mathematical school, the old museum, and houses adjoining, leaving a space of nearly two acres on which to erect fresh buildings.

Twenty-three convicts belonging to the penal establishment at Alcala de Henares, New Castle, broke out in revolt, complaining of the quality of their rations. The civil governor of the province repaired to Alcala on receipt of the news, and finally succeeded in restoring order.

Kitty Ross's funeral took place at Walsall on Wednesday. Kitty was a notable figure of the town, having just completed her 103rd year. She was a soldier's wife, and accompanied her husband through the Peninsular War. She was present at Waterloo.

Norton Caves Church, near Cannock, which was recently restored by the lady of the manor at a cost of £1,500, has been destroyed by fire, the tower alone remaining. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp which was left burning in the organ loft to air it.

A railway accident occurred on Thursday at Darcley Station, near Bolton, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The wagons of a luggage train became uncoupled, and the trucks, leaving the line, were shattered, both lines being blocked.

There was a pleasant gathering at the Askew Arms, Shepherd's Bush, on Monday night, on the occasion of a dinner and the presentation of a testimonial to Sub-inspector Waters, of the Shepherd's Bush Division, on his promotion to an inspectorship in the C Division.

A testimonial, consisting of a purse of £100 and a handsome address on vellum, was on Wednesday night presented to Inspector Eastwood, on his retirement from the chief inspectorship of the Bromley (Kent) sub-division of the P Division of police, after twenty-five years' service in the force.

The Great Eastern Railway Company, in conjunction with the General Steam Navigation Company, will, at the end of March next, commence a fast passenger and goods service between England and the North of Europe, via Parkston Quay, Harwich, and Hamburg. As a commencement the service will be bi-weekly.

It is suspected that M. Angelo Levy, master of the Hand-in-Hand and Widows' Home Institution, Well-street, Hackney, has met with some foul play. He left his home on the 16th inst., with the object of taking a cheque to a firm of Stratford brewers. He, however, never reached his destination, and has not since been heard of.

At the Middlesex Sessions, John Cook pleaded guilty of stealing four rings in a dwelling-house; he was also charged with three other robberies, and had been traced in connection with very large quantities of stolen property by Detective-sergeants Laidlaw and Fox, who were highly commended by the police magistrate. Prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, addressing his constituents at Clifton, observed that if Home Rule were passed we should have to deal with differences as to the commercial and financial relations between England and Ireland, and grave questions of foreign or colonial policy would arise. He hoped the Unionists of Ireland would energetically aid the English and Scotch constituencies in convincing Ireland that she could not obtain a separate Parliament and executive.

The Solicitor-general (Sir E. Clarke) presiding on Wednesday evening at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Law Students' Society, delivered an address on the fusion of the two branches of the legal profession. He said he had no announcement to make, but was only expressing the opinions he had entertained for twenty years, when he stated that he considered that the distinctions between barristers and solicitors should be removed.

A friendly suit, to test the liability of Sir H. D. Wolff to lop certain trees which interrupted the sea view of Captain Crawley at Boscombe Spa Villa, at Bourne-mouth, came before Justices Boscombe and A. L. Smith. Sir H. D. Wolff had lopped the trees which he had himself planted at Boscombe Towers, but disputed his liability to lop those which he had not planted. The judge, however, decided against this view and in favour of Captain Crawley.

## THE GREAT CONTINENTAL REMEDY.

THE PROPRIETORS HOLD SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY, AND THEIR MAJESTIES THE KINGS OF ITALY, SARDAINIA, AND PORTUGAL.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN!

GOUT TORTURE, RHEUMATIC AGONIES,

BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS,

BRUISES, BACKACHE,

STIFF JOINTS, TOOTHACHE TERRORS,

SEA-SICKNESS,

And all excruciating pains, of whatever description, to which poor mortals are liable.

DR. RICHTER'S PAIN EXPELLER.

TRADE MARK: "COMET."

Which has done more to alleviate human suffering in Europe than any other known medicine.

NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE AND EXPEL THE MOST OBSTINATE PAINS.

It has positively cured cases of old standing for which all other remedies have been tried in vain.

DR. RICHTER'S PAIN EXPELLER.

belongs to the class of chemical discoveries which have done much to make this century memorable in the introduction of new methods and better means of eradicating affliction. It is a scientific preparation of carefully selected substances, so harmoniously combined as to produce a true combination of curative forces such as no other agent can equal. Although the action of the medicine is speedy and powerful, the most delicate persons may employ it with safety, its operation being soothing and instantly remedial.

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DR. RICHTER



## A TERRIBLE SCANDAL

graphed from New York this week:—No episode of the kind within the memory of most scandalous raconteurs has created such a profound sensation as is caused by the sudden and scandalous death of a man who, in the eyes of the world, was a man of great wealth, social graces, and distinguished literary connections made her an eminent figure in the social life of Brooklyn. So ineffably sorrowful are the circumstances attending this death that pity for the tragic fate and denunciation of the cowardly paramour silence every whisper of blame for the man who died at about the same hour of the afternoon of the last day of December, accompanied by a tall man of distinguished appearance, called at a house in West Twenty-ninth street, and were conducted to a suite of luxurious apartments by Mme. Rosie Fisher, a noted diva. Two hours later, a man came rushing downstairs, and exclaiming, "My friend is dying!" hurried to the residence of the deceased. From that moment to this, one has done nothing more than guess at his identity. A physician summoned by the frightened in-

house reached the side of the stricken man. He found her in the last throes of her life. An octooroon, the maid of one of Mr.

Fisher's Cyprina, was bathing the dying woman with brandy, and told the doctor that she begged but a few minutes before to be carried to the street to die. She had implored them to sob

**Not to Let her be Found There**

Even while the octoon was urging the doctor to use desperate means to enable the woman to get out of the house of shame, the patient after making a supreme effort to rise from the couch, expired in great agony. The red beauty of the face, the delicate texture of garments which lay scattered about the room and the extravagant quality of the jewellery which her person and dress were adorned, showed the heroine of the wretched story to some one from out of the ordinary walks of life. Meanwhile, the people who surrounded the death bed of the mysterious stranger waited the return of the escort who had left so suddenly. An passed without a word from him, and the people were summoned to remove the body.

**A Clue**

to the woman's identity came from the coat watch found on the mantel of the apartment. An inscription on its case, set with diamonds, seemed to have been the gift "To Edna Louise Purcell, from her Mother." Further search disclosed a purse, in which the woman's address was given, 327, Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The

undertaker's shop, and word was sent to the residence announcing the tragedy. The awkwardness of the police no...

was made to conceal the frightful details of affair, and Mrs. Parmelee's husband and child were forced to hear the awful story of a wife's mother's disgrace. It is plainly hinted in the papers that Mrs. Parmelee's cowardly acquiescence was a near neighbour to the Parmelees, intimacy with the dead lady had been remarked though the position which both held in church and society rendered the relations free from scandal. Mrs. Parmelee's real name was her mother who was a near relative of Sir Rowland Hill England.

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**The Music Hall Proprietors' Association** working right royally on behalf of the sufferer by the burning of the Grand Theatre, to be by the magnificent sum that Mr. Payne

Collins's) on Tuesday night last, namely, a total of £400. Mr. Graydon, a farmer, is a very successful sheep breeder.

secretary, in a few graceful words, thanked his brother music hall proprietors and all concerned for the substantial response to the appeal. Davis, of Deacon's, also gave an independent benefit on Friday evening for the same war object, which was also a big success. In the same connection, we may mention that Mr. C. O. of Sadler's Wells, has added £235 to the fund.

## SYMPTOMS.

HOP	If your vital forces are depressed,	BITTS
HOP	if you have a feeling of general lassitude	BITTS
HOP	and weakness, if you feel tired after meals,	BITTS
HOP	have night sweats, are short of breath	BITTS
HOP	on every slight exertion, and experience	BITTS
HOP	feelings of melancholy and depression,	BITTS
HOP	there are sufficient reasons for taking	BITTS
HOP	DEBILITY, and HOP BITTERS.	BITTS
HOP	WILL REMOVE IT ALL.	BITTS
HOP		BITTS
HOP	If you have a sense of weight or	BITTS
HOP	fullness in the stomach, a changeable	BITTS
HOP	appetite, sometimes voracious, but	BITTS
HOP	generally feeble, a morbid craving,	BITTS
HOP	low spirits after a full meal, with	BITTS
HOP	severe pain for some time after eating,	BITTS
HOP	wind, sourness, vomiting, and flatu-	BITTS
HOP	lence at the pit of the stomach, and a	BITTS
HOP	sickness over it, headache, or some of	BITTS

these symptoms, you are suffering from **DYSPEPSIA**, which **HOP BITTERS** will **PERMANENTLY CURE**.

When	OP	If you have weakness in the loins,	BITE
swollen,	OP	with frequent pains and vomiting	BITE
of rules	OP	appetite, an unquenchable thirst,	BITE
benic to	OP	harsh and dry skin, darkly furred	BITE
ing den.	OP	tongue, swollen and inflamed anus,	BITE
	OP	dropical swelling of the limbs,	BITE
is pro-	OP	frequent hemorrhages, inability to void	BITE
charge	OP	the urine, and the patient in	BITE
	OP	attempting it, you are suffering	BITE
Dr. J. C. Rillington	OP	from some form of KIDNEY or	BITE
		URINARY COMPLAINT, such as	BITE

OP Bright's disease of the Kidneys, stone in the bladder, or inflammation, gravel, and renal calculi, diabetes, strangury, stricture, and

OP BITT BITT

your de-	H	OP	suppression or retention of the	BITT
provid-	H	OP	of the HOP BITTERS is the	BITT
ount re-	H	OP	ONLY REMEDY that will CURE	BITT
	H	OP	YOU.	BITT
ply the	H	OP	If you have nausea, want of	BITT
on the	H	OP	appetite, flatulency, diarrhoea, and	BITT
on what	H	OP	feverish symptoms arising	BITT
	H	OP	from COSTIVENESS, and HOP	BITT
cial and	H	OP	BITTERS are the SUREST CURE.	BITT
ancer are	H	OP		BITT
	H	OP	If you have a dry, harsh, and yellow	BITT
	H	OP	skin, a dull pain in the right side, exten-	BITT
	H	OP	ding over the shoulder and back, and	BITT
	H	OP	pit of the stomach, a tenderness over	BITT

the region of the liver, and sometimes an enlargement of that organ, yellowishness of the eyes, bowels irregular, generally disposed to looseness, a back-

work of	H	ing or dry cough, irregular appetite,	
a world	O	shortness of breathing, feet and hands	BITT
the post-	P	generally cold, tongue coated white,	BITT
addressed	H	a disagreeable taste in the mouth, low	
	O	spirits, blotches on the face and neck,	
	P	palpitation of the heart, disturbed	
a shark-	H	sleep, heartburn, disinclination to	BITT
use you	O	exercise—if you have any of these	BITT
you are	P	symptoms, you need	
to let	H	<b>LIVER COMPLAINT, and HOP</b>	
against	O	<b>BITTERS will CURE YOU.</b>	BITT
made in	P		
machine	H		BITT
	O		
plaster	P	If you have a complaint which few	BITT
	H	understand and none will give you	

P credit to—An emaciated condition of  
certain organs, a weariness through-  
out the whole system, twitching of  
P the lower limbs, a desire to fly all to  
pieces, and a fear that you will: an in-  
BITE BITE

only	HOP	creasing loss of strength and health—	BITT
and sub-	HOP	ing of these symptoms show that you	BITT
songs to	HOP	are suffering from NERVOUSNESS,	BITT
to be—	HOP	and HOP BITTERS WILL EFFECT-	BITT
cannot.	HOP	UALLY CURE YOU.	BITT
low that	HOP	Hop Bitters are used in six of the	BITT
s than	HOP	Large London Hospitals and similar	BITT
character	HOP	institutions throughout the world,	BITT
	HOP	and are the Purest and Best Medi-	BITT
	HOP	cine ever made.	BITT

UTION to the PUBLIC.  
BEWARE of SPURIOUS and FREQUEN

**DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES OFTEN PAL OFF FOR HOP BITTERS.** Examine your purchases as Green Hop Cluster Label on square amber-colored bottles, and the words "Dr. Soule's" blown in the glass. To be had at all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Manufactured only by the Hop Bitters Company (Limited), 41, Finsbury-lane, London, E.C.2.

We guarantee the purity of Hop Bitters, and will refund One Thousand Pounds to any person who shall prove to the contrary.

Hops, combined with vegetable ingredients of recognized medicinal property, and prepared on scientific principles without the introduction of any caustic or

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**  
Genuine in Square Amber-Coloured Bottles, with  
marks "The Standard" & "Superior" on the stoppers.

\_\_\_\_\_



I am in a position to be able to state that paragraph which has recently appeared in some of the London papers with regard to the movements of cyclists at Easter is not trustworthy. Nothing has yet been definitely fixed with regard to their manœuvring at that date. I understand that a well-known cyclist, Lieutenant Balfour, of the London Scottish, and who is also a member of Colonel Savile's committee will shortly communicate to me the result of his inquiries.

tended as a Christmas present for Miss Smith. The prisoner received the letter, and signed the receipt. He afterwards sold the scent-bottle for fourpence.



**TO LET—(CONTINUED).**

[illegible]

act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, and mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, those thousands of persons now bear testimony to the benefits to be de-

**NEWTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** rived from their use.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 11s.,  
by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**NEWTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.**  
**CAUTION.**—Ask for "Newton's Pills,"  
and do not be persuaded to  
purchase an imitation.

---

**A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.**

---

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

**BRECHMAN'S PILLS.**

**BRECHMAN'S PILLS.**

**A**RE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Faintness, an Swelling after Meals, Diarrhoea, and Dropsical, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Itchiness on the Skin, Disturbance, Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them will carry off all humours and bring about such a regularity. No female should be without them. There is no medicine so equal Becham's Pills for removing all obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found their benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, the Liver Pills are equally valuable, as they

to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost connection, bring back the keen edge of appetite and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by the largest class of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

**BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.**

**BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.**

**BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.**

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Whooping, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public and will speedily remove that acute of oppression and difficulty of breathing, which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, in Boxes of 12, 24, and 25, 25, each.

Sold by all the Dispensers and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

**DREDGE'S HEAL ALL.**

[illegible]

REDGE'S HEAL ALL absorbed into the skin, and of a peculiarly stimulating and delicious fragrance. On application it immediately imparts a grateful warmth to the part affected, subdues the fever which invariably accompanies pain, and gradually draws out the gnawing ache peculiar to all rheumatic or sciatic complaints. Indeed, the first sight of old REDGE, in conjunction with a piece of new flannel, produces a irresistible lulling, drowsy

BREDGE'S HEAL ALL. sense of anticipatory warmth  
 and comfort.  
 BREDGE'S HEAL ALL.  
 BREDGE'S HEAL ALL. Price per Bottle, 1s. 6d.  
 BREDGE'S HEAL ALL.  
 BREDGE'S HEAL ALL. Sole Proprietors,  
 BARCLAY AND SON,  
 25, FARRINGDON-STREET,  
 LONDON.

## BABY FINDS HIS TONGUE.

---

I want you all to know I'm father's pride and mother's joy  
My name is Baby Bunting, and I'm called a bouncing boy;  
And, thanks to Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP, I  
explain,  
I'm cutting all my little teeth without the slightest pain!

But many babies I have seen, who cry, and moan, and sob,  
Because their tender little gums so badly ache and throb;  
And then I think, oh! what a lucky baby I must be,  
To have good Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP use  
for me!

Yet well I know that all those suffering baby boys and girls,  
Might cut, without a single pang, their tiny little pearls;  
And never cause their parents dear sweet needless rest to lose,  
If mothers would but **MR. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
use!

And oh! I say, it often moves a thoughtful babe to tears,  
To hear of all the nasty stuff fond mothers give their dears!  
Narcotic draughts and baneful drugs--and though I am still  
young,  
The subject's **VERY** serious, and **MAKES** me find my tongue!

Ah! could I rule in baby-land, if only for a day,  
'Tis **MR. JOHNSON'S SYRUP** that alone should hold  
 sway!

For though it comes to soothe us, like an angel in our need,  
 'Tis harmless as the summer air, and brings us peace, indeed  
 For just a century, until this year of Jubilee,  
 The price was 2s. 6d., but now is less than half, I see!  
 So, mothers, there is no excuse for baby's painful gums—  
 And, if I've told a story, may I never such my thumbs!

—

**MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOROTHING  
 SYRUP**

**Is Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1d. per Bottle.**  
**Sole Proprietors, BARCLAY AND SONS, Farringdon-street**

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